

THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL."

NO. XXIV. 號一月四日一千八百六十八年

HONGKONG, WED.

APRIL 1, 1868.

日九月初二年辰戌

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON.—F. ALCAR, 11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30
(Cornhill), GORDON & GORCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San
Francisco.

CHINA.—Stevens, Dowling, & Co.,
Giles & Co., Foochow, Thompson &
Co., Shanghai, H. Fogg & Co., Ma-
nila, C. Karuth & Co.

New Advertisements.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG
KONG, IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—ROBERT LINDEN-SMITH, formerly of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Tavern Keeper residing at the Hongkong Inn, Queen's Road; then of Macao in the Empire of China, Tavern Keeper, but now of Number 204, Queen's Road West, Victoria, alias said Assistant Godown Keeper having been adjudged Bankrupt under a petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy filed in the Supreme Court of Hongkong on the twentieth day of March, 1868, a Public Sitting for the said Bankrupt to pass his last examination, and make application for his discharge will be held before the Honorable JOHN SMALE, Esquire, Chief Justice of the said Court, at the Supreme Court House, Victoria, Hongkong, on the Fifteenth day of April, A.D. 1868, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon precisely. At the Meeting the proofs of the Debts of the Creditors will be received.

FREDERICK SOWLEY HUFFAM, Esquire, Deputy Registrar of the Court, is the Official Assignee, and Mr. WILLIAM GASKELL is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy.

Supreme Court House, Hongkong, the Thirteenth day of March A.D., 1868. [4]

SALE OF TENDERS (in Duplicate).

S marked "Tenders for Bills," will be received at this Office until Noon on FRIDAY, the 3rd April, for Bills on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or on the Governor General of India in Council, Calcutta, both at 30 days sight, in exchange for current Dollars of Hongkong at 7.17, or number one clean Mexican Dollars counted.

Bills on London will not be drawn for sums under £1,000, and on Calcutta under Rupees 10,000.

The accepted Tenders will be at once notified to the respective parties by letter, requesting them to lodge the amount to the credit of the Commissariat Account at the time of the acceptance of the Tenders, and it is particularly requested that the Tenders may be in duplicate.

DEMOND'S PLACER,
Dep. Commiss. Gen.
Controller's Office, Commissariat,
Hongkong, March 30, 1868. [3ap]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on FRIDAY NEXT, the 3rd April, at 3 P.M., to consider the effect of the present system of Licensed Gambling on the trade of this Colony.

By Order, J. W. WOOD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 31, 1868. [3ap]

VICTORIA REGATTA CLUB.

CORINTHIAN YACHT RACE.
A Sailing Match for YACHTS of all descriptions, owned by Members of the Club, will take place (weather permitting) on THURSDAY NEXT, 2nd April, Prize—A CUP valued \$50, and Entrance Fees \$5 each Boat added.

Entries will close on TUESDAY NEXT, the 31st Instant.

Full particulars of the Course, &c., can be obtained on Application to the undersigned.

A. MCLEOD,
Hon. Sec. V.R.C.
Hongkong, March 28, 1868. [2ap]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

A Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April next, at 3 P.M., to take into consideration certain proposed changes in the constitution of the Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers H. F. I. Co.
Hongkong, March 31, 1868. [3ap]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having PURCHASED
the interest of the "WANCH STEAM
BAKERY," begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and Ship Masters that he is prepared to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD in various forms, to any part of the Colony.

Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at low rates constantly on hand or baked in quantities at short notice.

Also Water, Butter, Soda and Sugar BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.

Also Corn and Rye MEAL, HOMINY, CORN STARCH, HICAR, SODA, Salts, Cream and TARTAR.

FLOUR of best Brands constantly on hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or Pound.

CAKE of all kinds baked to order.

The above is under the superintendence of Mr. JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at Messrs THOMAS HUNT & CO.'s will receive prompt attention.

L. P. WARD.
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,
Hollywood Road, next door to the HOTEL
DE EUROPE.

Hongkong, May 1, 1868. [2ap]

NOTICE.

C. L. VANN.

Private Boarding Establishment.

29, HOLLYWOOD ROAD,

Hongkong, January 7, 1868.

PER MA

Suitable for

SPLEN

WITH

Cigar

ALBUM

Real Havana

etc., etc., etc.

BIELFIELD and ZACHARIAE.

Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

FOR SALE

DOWNTONS' PUMPS

as under

One 7 inch, 3 lift patent PUMP,

with Cast Iron flywheel and

handles, and with 6 hole 7 inch

suction plate, with goose neck

pipes and fittings complete.

One 5½ inch "D," do, do,

Two 6 inch Gun Metal Fire EN-

GINES, with Hoses complete.

BOWRA & CO.

Hongkong, January 21, 1868.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

Amusements.

THEATRO DO CLUB LUSITANO DE
HONGKONG.

The Committee of the Portuguese Am-

ateurs beg to inform the public that

the repetition of the Drama

"A POBRE DAS RUINAS"

will take place at the above Theatre on

Evening of

THE 2nd

is half-past eight

precisely.

Obtain Tickets from

SON & CO., Messrs

LUSITANO and

on the night of

the 2nd, will be handed

to the

with t

tended

ritary's C

Box

Each \$

\$10.

AGUILA,

mary.

Hongkong, January 21, 1868.

2ap

LUSITANO THEATRE.

THE CHARMOSCOPE.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, April 4th,

will be presented the Grand Optical

and Magical Entertainment, produced at

great expense from PROF. PEPPER, of

London, consisting of

THE PHANTOM PANTOMIME!

OR, A TRIP TO THE MOON.

In which will appear Male and Females

Peasants, Demons, Goblins, Sprites, In-

sects, &c. &c.

THE FLOATING HEAD!!

An illusion that has puzzled the Savans of

Both Hemispheres.

THE HINDOO BASKET TRICK!!!

A magical Disappearance.

OR, THE DEAD BROUGHT TO LIFE.

Intended Despatch
P'date
& Co & Co & Co
Hubener & Co

THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL."

Vol. XXIV. No. 1561. 號一月四百八十八英

HONGKONG, WED.

ST. APRIL, 1868.

日九初月三年辰戌戊同 (Price 2d per

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALIAS, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street; GEORGE STREET, 39, Cordhill; GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Holburn Hill, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SUNDAY DROWN & CO., Amoy; GIES & CO., Foochow; THOMSON & CO., Shantung; H. FUDG & CO., Amoy; C. KARLIS & CO.

New Advertisements.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG, IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—ROBERT HENRY SURELL, formerly of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Tavern Keeper, residing at the Hongkong Inn, Queen's Road, then of Macao in the Empire of China, Tavern Keeper, but now of Number 264, Queen's Road West, Victoria aforesaid, Assistant Godown Keeper, having been adjudged Bankrupt under a petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy filed in the Supreme Court on the Thirteenth day of March, 1868, a Public Notice being given to pass his last examination, and make application for his discharge will be held before the Honorable JOHN SMALE, Esquire, Chief Justice of the said Court, at the Supreme Court House, Victoria, Hongkong, on the Fifteenth day of April, A.D. 1868; at eleven of the clock in the forenoon precisely. At this Meeting, proofs of the Debts of the Creditors will be received.

FREDERICK SOWLEY HUFFAM, Esquire, Deputy Registrar of the Court, is the Official Assignee, and Mr. WILLIAM GASKELL is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy. Supreme Court House, Hongkong, the Thirteenth day of March A.D. 1868. [3]

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *China Mail* and *Oriental China Mail* will be the official medium of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate, Canton, April 13, 1868.

D. B. ROBERTSON, Consul.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *China Mail* and *Oriental China Mail* will be the official medium of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate, Amoy, April 13, 1868.

B. SWINHOE, Consul.

SALE TENDERS (in Duplicate). A marked "Tenders for Bills" will be received at this Office until Noon on FRIDAY, the 3rd April, for Bills on the Lorde Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or on the Governor General of India in Council; Calcutta, both at 30 days' sight, in exchange for current Dollars of Hongkong at £1, or number one clean Mexican Dollars counted.

Bills on London will not be drawn for sums under £1,000, and on Calcutta under £10,000.

The accepted Tenders will be at once notified to the respective parties by letter, requesting them to lodge the amount to the credit of the Commissariat Account at the Oriental Bank Corporation, where a receipt will be given, on production of which at this office the Bills will be issued.

In order to save time, it is requested that the sets of Bills required may be detailed in the margin of the Tender, and it is particularly requested that the Tenders may be in duplicate.

REMOND UNILOKE, Dep. Commis. Gen. Controller's Office, Commissariat, Hongkong, March 30, 1868.

NOTICE.

FOR SHANGHAI, CHEFOO AND TIEN-Tsin. (Customs House, Jelley.) The British Steamer "COLLEEN" Capt. Gaskell, 345 Tons Register, will load at Canton and Hongkong for the above Ports, and having the greater portion of her cargo engrossed, will be quickly dispatched.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. CHOW, Kwong-lee-Yuen-Hong, 3, Garden Street, Hongkong, April 1, 1868. [3]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG, IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—JOHN DENT, FRANCIS CHOMLEY, LEWIS WILLIAM DENT, ALEXANDER TURNER and HANS PETER HANSESS trading together in partnership at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and in the Empire of China as Merchants, under the Style of FIRM OF DENT AND COMPANY, having been adjudged Bankrupt under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy filed in the Supreme Court of Hongkong in Bankruptcy on the Twenty-ninth day of June, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, A. PLIBLUTTING for the said Bankrupt to pass their last examination and made application for their respective or less discharge will be held before the Honourable John Smale, Esquire, Chief Justice of the said Court, at the Supreme Court House, Victoria, on the 1st instant, on the Seventeenth day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon precisely.

MR. FREDERICK SOWLEY HUFFAM, Acting Deputy Registrar, is the Official Assignee and Mr. WILLIAM GASKELL is the Solicitor, acting in the bankruptcy.

Hongkong, the 30th day of March, 1868. [3]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG, IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of JOHN DENT, FRANCIS CHOMLEY, LEWIS WILLIAM DENT, ALEXANDER TURNER and HANS PETER HANSESS, trading together in partnership as Merchants at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and in the Empire of China, in the style of FIRM OF DENT AND COMPANY.

NOTICE.—An adjourned hearing.

Creditors of the above named Bankrupts will be held at the Supreme Court House, Victoria, before William Haskins, Alexander Turner, Registrar of the said Court, on Saturday, the 28th instant, the 4th day of April, A.D. 1868, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

At this Meeting the Registrar will receive the proofs of the Debts of the Creditors, and the Creditors may choose an Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects.

J. S. HORN, Acting Acting Deputy Registrar, is the Official Assignee and Mr. WILLIAM GASKELL is the Solicitor acting in the bankruptcy.

Hongkong, the 27th day of March, 1868. [3]

C. L. YANN, Private Boarding Establishment.

20, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 7, 1868.

PER MA'S AMER.

Suitable for SPLEN.

A Mee and with

Cigar ALBUM.

Real Haven. MS.

etc. etc. etc.

BIEFIELD and ZACHARIAE.

Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

FOR SALE, DOWNTOWN'S FUPS

as under:

One 7 inch, 3 lift patent PUMP,

with Cast Iron flywheel and handles, and with 6 hole 7 inch suction plate, with goose neck pipes and fittings complete.

One 5½ inch Do. do. do.

Two 6 inch Gun Metal Fire EN-

GINES, with Hoses complete.

BOWRA & CO.

Hongkong, January 21, 1868.

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

[3]

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on the usual Terms and Conditions.
Risks will also be accepted at the following Ports:—
Canton, by Messrs DEACON & Co.
Macao, " El LI LANCA, Esq.
Amoy, " Messrs BOYD & Co.
Fuhchau, Messrs KINNEAR & Co.
Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to:
ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
DETACHED and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent.
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, October 19, 1865.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—Two MILLION STERLING.
The Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or on Coals in Mashed, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurance will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single-Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to:
ARNOLD KARBERG & Co., Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Macao for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the current Rates.

RAYNAL & Co.
Macao, Aug. 4, 1868.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates.

OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, August 9, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
DETACHED and Semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Hongkong, March 9, 1868.

SHORT PERIOD RATES.

NOT exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Above 6 months, and not exceeding 12 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Hongkong, August 8, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.
ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

The Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1868.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
CAPITAL £500,000.
Managing Agents in China, — Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong, Medical Reserve, — J. IVOR MUMHAY, Esq., M.D.

The Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to:
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Managing Agents in China.
Hongkong, June, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.
Incorporated 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance on the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 23, 1867.

N.R. Intermediate ages charged proportionally.

For Forms, for effecting Life Assurance, and for any further information, apply to:
ROB. S. WALKER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, September 9, 1864.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 23, 1867.

INSURANCES.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, either at this Port, or at Macao, Canton or Whampoa, to the extent of £15,000, or on any Risk upon Buildings or Merchandise, on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, June 8, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.

The DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs Holliday, Wise & Co. as agents for the Company at Hongkong, Shanghae, Canton, Hankow, and Fuhchau, who are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates and of whom all useful information may be obtained.

By Order of the Board.
JAS. B. NORTHCOCK, Secretary.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept Short period Risks at the following Reduced Scale, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ the annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, August 7, 1866.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept Short period Risks at the following Reduced Scale, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ the annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, August 7, 1866.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept Short period Risks at the following Reduced Scale, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ the annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, August 7, 1866.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept Short period Risks at the following Reduced Scale, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ the annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, August 7, 1866.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept Short period Risks at the following Reduced Scale, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ the annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, August 7, 1866.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept Short period Risks at the following Reduced Scale, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ the annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, August 7, 1866.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept Short period Risks at the following Reduced Scale, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ the annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, August 7, 1866.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept Short period Risks at the following Reduced Scale, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ the annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, August 7, 1866.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept Short period Risks at the following Reduced Scale, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ the annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, August 7, 1866.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept Short period Risks at the following Reduced Scale, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ the annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, August 7, 1866.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept Short period Risks at the following Reduced Scale, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ the annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, August 7, 1866.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept Short period Risks at the following Reduced Scale, viz.—

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on the usual Terms and Conditions. Risks will also be accepted at the following Ports—
Canton, by Messrs DEACON & Co., Macao, E. L. LANGE, Esq.; Amoy, Messrs BOYD & Co.; Fuhchau, Messrs KINNEAR & Co. Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents, Hongkong, May 22, 1866.

GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM. DETACHED and Semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent. Other Dwelling-Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1 per cent. Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent. ALFRED WILKINSON & Co., Agents, Hongkong, October 19, 1865.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (FIRE AND LIFE).

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING. THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Markets, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single-Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to ARTHUR KARBERG & Co., Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMAKANG.

HE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Macao for the above named Company, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the current Rates: RAYNAL & Co.

Macao, Aug. 4, 1866.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000. THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates.

OLYPHANT & CO., Hongkong, August 9, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM. DETACHED and Semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent. Other Dwelling-Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent.

GILMAN & CO., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, March 9, 1866.

SHORT PERIOD RATES.

NOT exceeding one $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "

Above 6 months, and not exceeding 12 " the annual rate.

ROBERT GILMAN & CO., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, August 8, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809. CAPITAL £2,000,000 ACCUMULATED FUNDS £22,233,927. ANNUAL REVENUE £49,265.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

CILMAN & CO., Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838. CAPITAL, £500,000. Managing Agents in China, — Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., Hongkong, Medical Referee, — J. IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., Managing Agents in China.

Hongkong, June, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON. Incorporated 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000. THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates.

ROBERT GILMAN & CO., Agents, Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurances on the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurances on the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

INSURANCES.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, either at this Port, or at Macao, Canton or Whampoa, to the extent of £15,000; in any one Risk upon Buildings or Merchandise, on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Hongkong, June 8, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MELCHESTER AND LONDON.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs Holliday, Wise & Co. as agents for the Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Fushan, who are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates and of whom all needful information may be obtained.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. B. NORTHCOFT, Secretary.

ROB. S. WALKER & CO., Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions to Ke-serve Rates for FIRE INSURANCE for short periods as follows:—

On Policies not exceeding

1 month from $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

3 " " " " to " "

6 " " " " to " "

12 " " " " to " "

24 " " " " to " "

36 " " " " to " "

48 " " " " to " "

60 " " " " to " "

72 " " " " to " "

84 " " " " to " "

96 " " " " to " "

108 " " " " to " "

120 " " " " to " "

132 " " " " to " "

144 " " " " to " "

156 " " " " to " "

168 " " " " to " "

180 " " " " to " "

192 " " " " to " "

204 " " " " to " "

216 " " " " to " "

228 " " " " to " "

240 " " " " to " "

252 " " " " to " "

264 " " " " to " "

276 " " " " to " "

288 " " " " to " "

300 " " " " to " "

312 " " " " to " "

324 " " " " to " "

336 " " " " to " "

348 " " " " to " "

360 " " " " to " "

372 " " " " to " "

384 " " " " to " "

396 " " " " to " "

408 " " " " to " "

420 " " " " to " "

432 " " " " to " "

444 " " " " to " "

456 " " " " to " "

468 " " " " to " "

480 " " " " to " "

492 " " " " to " "

504 " " " " to " "

516 " " " " to " "

528 " " " " to " "

540 " " " " to " "

552 " " " " to " "

564 " " " " to " "

576 " " " " to " "

588 " " " " to " "

600 " " " " to " "

612 " " " " to " "

624 " " " " to " "

636 " " " " to " "

648 " " " " to " "

660 " " " " to " "

672 " " " " to " "

684 " " " " to " "

696 " " " " to " "

708 " " " " to " "

720 " " " " to " "

732 " " " " to " "

744 " " " " to " "

756 " " " " to " "

768 " " " " to " "

780 " " " " to " "

792 " " " " to " "

804 " " " " to " "

816 " " " " to " "

828 " " " " to " "

840 " " " " to " "

852 " " " " to " "

864 " " " " to " "

876 " " " " to " "

888 " " " " to " "

900 " " " " to " "

912 " " " " to " "

924 " " " " to " "

936 " " " " to " "

948 " " " " to " "

960 " " " " to " "

972 " " " " to " "

984 " " " " to " "

996 " " " " to " "

1008 " " " " to " "

1020 " " " " to " "

1032 " " " " to " "

1044 " " " " to " "

1056 " " " " to " "

1068 " " " " to " "

1080 " " "

Post-Office Notifications.

COMPANY OF HONG KAMPOA, LIMITED, especially beg to call the attention of Owners, Agents and Establishments at Hongkong, which offer every WORKING and REPAIR service.

Whampoa, which com-
menced in successful oper-
ation Twelve Years, and are
in Condition.

umped out by a Steam-
er, and capable of taking
160 feet at Spring Tides,
comprise the different
Shipyards, Black-
smiths, and Foundry—pos-
sessed necessary appliances for the
Steamers, and Steams.

the different Departments
Materials, which can be
on the most reasonable

powerful Lifting Shears,
Vessel can lie and
tiers, &c., always in readiness to
Docks, free of charge,
back to anchorage or to

on under the super-
vised Europeans.

particulars, apply at the
Pedder's Wharf, Praya,

INDICOTT, Secretary
signers or Masters of
reason to complain of the
Clock, or in any way re-
Arrangements, should
be on the subject—when
I receive the immediate
replies of the Company,
to 18, 1866.

D. WHAMPOA DOCK
Y. LIMITED.
L. \$750,000.

ES. OF \$500 EACH.
DOCKS at ABER-

WHAMPOA, are in full
the attention of Ship-
Establishments offer for
repair of Vessels.

Description of the Premises
the information of the

SEEN DOCK,
K No. 1.

300 feet.
80 "

at Spring Tides, 18 1/2 ".
Neap Tides, 16 "

DOCK. No. 2.

400 feet.
90 "

at Spring Tides, 24 ".
Neap Tides, 21 1/2 "

now under course of con-

POA DOCKS,
DOCK A.

560 feet.
80 "

at Spring Tides, 16 1/2 ".
Neap Tides, 13 1/2 ",
and either as one or two

DOCK B.

260 feet.
60 "

at Spring Tides, 18 ".
Neap Tides, 15 "

the largest Docks in China

with every appliance in
powerful Steam Pumps,
try and despatch in work.

DOCK C.

260 feet.
60 "

at Spring Tides, 14 ".
Neap Tides, 11 "

sions and Steam Pumps.

DOCK D.

164 feet.
at Spring Tides, 12 1/2 ".
Neap Tides, 9 1/2 "

Mud Docks available for

very low rates.

WORKSHOPS.

on the Premises, both at
Champos, possess every
for the Repairs of Ships
The Engineer's Shop
Lathes, Planing, Screw-
ing Machines, &c., do-
ing work on the largest
of their Shops are equally
in plant, and the work in
the supervision of
peas.

Shears stand on a Jetty
vessels can lie in 24 feet
or out boilers, masts, &c.

ERS' DEPARTMENT.

in addition to executing
order to tender for supply
they have great facilities.

CUNTRY.

Castings, either for Ships
are executed with the

STORES.

's Store will (when re-
moderate rates all the
Shipwork, such as Paint,
&c., &c.

TEAM TUG.

's powerful Steam Tug
(power nominal) is always
Tow Seiling Vessels from
Dock free of charge, and
back or to Sea at reduced

particulars, apply at the

company, d'Aguilar Street.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.

Consignee or Master of any
on to complain of the work
or in any way respecting
gements, should address the
subject—when their com-
are the immediate attention of
the Company.

October 13, 1868.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:
For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CAL-
CUTTA.
For "SCOTIA," at 1 p.m. on Saturday
next, the 4th April.

MAILS BY THE "ORISSA."
The Contract Packet "ORISSA" will be
dispatched with the usual Mails for
Europe, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the
8th April, at 7 A.M., and the Post Office
will be open for the reception of Ordin-
ary Letters, Letters for Registration,
Newspapers, Books, &c., until 9 P.M.
on the 7th April: Letters, &c., may be
posted in the night box from 9 P.M. on
the 7th April until 6 A.M. on the fol-
lowing morning.

All Letters posted between 5 and 6 A.M. on
the 8th April will be chargeable, in
addition to the usual postage, with a
Late Fee of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this
Office is 6 A.M. and for Newspapers,
Books, or Patterns 5 A.M. on the 8th
April.

Further late letters (but Letters only) ad-
dressed to the United Kingdom via
Murecilles or to Singapore, may be
posted on board the Packet from 6.30
to 6.50 A.M. on payment of a late fee
of 48 cents each, in addition to the
postage, after which no Letters can be
received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence
of Box Holders will be received at the
window set apart for the purpose, on
the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which pre-
payment is compulsory must be prepaid
in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently-stamped Letters addressed to
the United Kingdom will be sent on,
charged with a fine of One Shilling in
addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 5 A.M. on the 8th April
will not be forwarded unless the Late
Fee as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped
addressed to places to which they can
not be forwarded unpaid, will be opened
and returned to the writers as early
as possible, but no guarantee can be
given that such Letters, if posted after
9 P.M. on the 7th April, will be returned
until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the
upper right hand corner of the corre-
spondence, except in cases where they
may be used in payment of "Late Fees,"
when the Stamp or Stamps represent-
ing the late fee should be placed on the
lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dol-
lar will be conducted in the Coin pro-
scribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and
the Proclamation of the 22nd January,
1864, and no other Coin, but those
therein specified will either be received
or given in change as fractional parts
of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made
in the current Dollars of the Colony or
Bank Notes.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General,
Hongkong, March 25, 1868.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date, Captain J. C.
SAUNDERS will undertake the Business
of my Marine Surveying at this port.
H. J. DING,
Marine Surveyor.

NOTICE.
WITH reference to the above, the
business hitherto carried on by
H. J. DING, Esq., at Foochow will be
conducted by the Undersigned.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Chop Man,
Fogata Anchorage.
Foochow.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this port as
General Commission Merchant, under
the Style and Firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER
& Co.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.
MR. SIDNEY DEACON is authorized to
sign our Firm per procription from
this date.

DEACON & Co.
CANTON, February 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
DURING the absence of Mr. J. H. LADD
from the Colony, Mr. T. CUSTING
LADD is authorized to sign our firm per pro-
cription.

LADD & Co.
Hongkong, January 16, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
ELDERD HALTON in our Firm ceased
on the 30th June last, and Mr. JAMES PEN-
DUR DUNCANSON was admitted a Partner
on the 1st July.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 11, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. RYLE LOWE has been admitted
a partner in our Firm.

(GLOVER & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
AS my Engagement ceases in May next,
all outstanding Accounts for the past
Two Years must be sent in immediately for
payment.

MARY HASTELow RANDLE,
Superintendent.
Diocesan School.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interests and Responsibility of the late Mr.
J. JAMESON in our Firm ceased on the 30th
September last.

The Business will in future be carried on
by Mr. Z. BARTON under the Name of
JAMESON & BARTON, as heretofore.

Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

Mr. JOHN CLARK,
Architect and Civil Engineer,
Member, Institute of Civil Engineers, Lon-
don; and Fellow, Royal Institute
of British Architects.
Offices—2, Alexandra Terrace,
Hongkong, March 23, 1868.

NOTICE.
TWO HOUSES on Carlton Terrace,
Spring Gardens, with or without Go-
downs, rent moderate.

Apply to

J. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, 24 September, 1867.

THE CHINA MAIL.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
THE Dwelling House in the Albany at
present occupied by Mr. N. R. MASSEON.
Occupation can be had in a few weeks.
Application can be made to Mr. MASSEON at
the Albany.

Hongkong, September 26, 1867.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situated at Pedder's
Wharf, lately occupied by Messrs
AUGUSTINE HARBOUR & CO. Possession can
be taken on the 1st of January 1868.

For further particulars, apply to

THOS. HUNT & Co.

Hongkong, December 30, 1867.

TO LET.

THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly
occupied by Messrs ARTHUR, KAR-
BERG & CO., consisting of Dwelling House,
Offices, and spacious Godowns.

Possession to be had on the 1st March.

Apply to

JOHN BURD & Co.

Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

TO LET.

TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on
Marine Lot No. 63.

Apply to

GAVIN THOMPSON,
at GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s

Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

TO LET.

A OFFICE with Godown and Com-
prador's Room.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, October 1, 1868.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Queen's Road, commanding
a good view of the Harbour from the
North side. The House contains eight good
Rooms with Bath Room, Verandas, front
and back, Kitchen, Servant's Rooms and
Godowns on ground Floor.

Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, February 8, 1868.

TO LET.

A TAT desirable Residence in West Ter-
race, Caine Road, at present occupied by
Mr. M. RAY. Possession can be had on
15th April.

Apply to

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
53, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, March 26, 1868.

INTIMATIONS.

SAILORS HOME, WEST POINT.

Trusted.

The Hon. J. WHITTALE, Esq.,
Hon. JOHN DENT, Esq.,
G. THOMSETT, Esq.
R. N.

WARREN DELANO, Esq.

Directors.

H. B. GIBB, Esq.
WALDEMAR NISSEN, Esq.
E. BRAND, Esq.
Geo. MACLEAN, Esq.

PALANJE FRAMJE, Esq.
Rev. J. J. IRWIN,
D. D.

A. HEARD, Esq.
IVOR MURRAY, Esq.
H. B. LEM

For Sale.

FOR SALE,
2,242 pieces OREGON PINE LUM-
BER from 1 to 6 inches thick,
measuring 98,354 feet.
162 pieces OREGON PINE DECK
PLANK, measuring 6,042 feet, now land-
ing from ship "Bellerophon."
Apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 23, 1868.

NOTICE
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.
THE Hulk CELESTIAL, as she now lies
at Aberdeen, in good order, well
found, and suitable for a floating store or
residence.

For particulars, apply to JNO. S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 16, 1868.

DIETETIC BAEL, the new DIET,
so highly recommended by the Faculty
to those suffering from derangement of the
Digestive Organs. Can be procured from
GEO. GLASSE,
The Victoria Dispensary
Hongkong, December 10, 1867.

FOR SALE.
THE real PROPERTY on Queen's
Road, lately occupied by Messrs
SMITH KENNEDY & Co.
For further particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, September 2, 1867.

FOR SALE,
100 Barrels PRIME PORK and 100
barrels MESS BEEF.
Apply to SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, December 1, 1867.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE in quarts and pinta.
Due de Montebello.
Eugene Chiquet.
De St. Marceaux & Co.
HESSE & Co.
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

CASTOR OIL, in cases of twenty Gallons
each, or in quantities to suit Purchas-
ers.
To be had at
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, December 10, 1867.

THE New Patent Silicated Carbon FIL-
TER, small enough to be carried in the
Pocket. No traveller in the East should
be without one.
To be had at
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, February 10, 1868.

FOR SALE,
20,000 CUBIC FEET MANILA
TIMBER, to arrive per
French Barque "MARIJA MORTON."
Apply to REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

FOR SALE,
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, com-
plete. MULLER & CLAUSEN.
Hongkong, January 13, 1868.

FOR SALE,
25 IRON WATER TANKS, of 400 gallons
each. Apply to REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, February 8, 1868.

FOR SALE.
R. W. W. Very Superior DRY
SHERRY in 2 doz.
V. S. D. S. cases.
R. W. W. Superior DRY SHERRY
S. P. S. in 2 doz. cases.
Just received ex "THE TWEED,"
Apply to MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, February 1, 1868.

FOR SALE,
150 CASES Martineau's Aromatic BIT-
TERS, superior quality.
100 cases SHERRY.
100 " PORT.
MULLER & CLAUSEN.
Hongkong, January 13, 1868.

GOOD INVESTMENT FOR THE OPEN
PORTS IN JAPAN.
FOR SALE AT INVOICE COST.

A GERMAN Printing Establishment,
quite new, containing one Cylinder
Press, made in Hamburg, a small hand
Press, a great quantity of fancy and run-
ning Types, wrought iron cleats, &c., &
complete in every respect. Delivery may
be had at once. Invoice price \$2,000.
For particulars, apply to

C. A. SAINT, or to
DE SOUZA & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex late Arrivals.
PRIME California CHEESE.
Do. Gravére. Do.
Do. CALIFORNIA BUTTER.
100 barrels Prime Hamburg MESS PORK,
Prime Westphalia HAMS, at
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, February 20, 1868.

ROOFING AND SHEATHING FELT,
UNDERRUNNING on hand for Sale by the
Under-signed. ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, January 29, 1868.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" FORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "

BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
HARMONIUMS and other Musical
INSTRUMENTS.
Christy Minstrel's SONGS. Pianoforte
OPERA.
VIOLIN and other STRINGS, &c., &c.
INSTRUMENTS tuned and repaired.

C. WAGNER,
28 Hollywood Road,
Hongkong, August 2, 1868.

For Sale.

EX MAIL STEAMER.
YON SAUSAGES in best condition.
CHEESES and HAMS.
Assorted French CONFECTIONERY.
Malaga RAISINS in bottles and tins.
ALMONDS in shells.
Pealed ALMONDS in tins.
Elmone FIGS in tins.
PRUNES in bottle.
Smoked Pomeranian GOOSEBREASTS,

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

FOR SALE.
FEW cases of very superior SHERRY,
just received ex "Chanel Queen,"

H. Superior Amontillado SHERRY
in 3 doz. cases.
H. Superior Oloroso SHERRY in 3
doz. cases.

SOS Extra Superfine SHERRY in 2
doz. cases.
H. Quarter-cask (cased) Superior
Oloroso SHERRY.
Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 27, 1868.

HENDRIE, PRESS & LOUIS Fine Assortment of PARFUMES.

DAWSON & SONS BOOTS.
For Sale, greatly Reduced Prices, by
JULES BUZIERE,
Hair Dressing Room, Up-stairs.
Hongkong, December 4, 1867.

FOR SALE.
MUNTZ Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. and
NAILS.
Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, June 14, 1867.

FOR SALE.
A SMALL Lot of Superior Old PORT
WINE, Th. C. Sandeman, Oporto.
Fine Dry MADEIRA.

FINE CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC.
Various Superior Hungarian WINES.
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, August 6, 1867.

FOR SALE.
ex Belled Will and Late Arrivals.
BOURDON'S Pressure and Vacuum
GUAGES.

COPPER and BRASS WIRE of assorted
sizes.

SHEET LEAD and ZINC.
LEAD PIPE of sizes.
TUC's RUBBER PACKING.
RUBBER and CANVAS HOSE.
BLACKMETER'S BELLows and WORKING
TOOLS.

BAR STEEL and ANGLE IRON.
LEATHER BELTING.
DEEP SEA and HAND LEAD LINES.
TAPS and DIES in sets.

RATCHETS and MAN DRILLS.
ROUND and Angle DECK LIGHTS.
SHEATHING FELT.
LIME JUICE.

YHAMAS.
English and California CHEESE.
GALVANISED NAILS, HOOKS and
THIMBLES and CLEW IRONS.

BRASS and IRON LOCKS of all kinds.
FILES.

THIOS, BUNT & Co.
Hongkong, March 13, 1868.

CHAMPAGNE.

R. OEDERER, CARTE NOIRE.

The only Champagne awarded the
Medal of the First Class at the Paris Exhibi-
tion, 1867.

Apply to SANDER & Co.
Hongkong, February 27, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Just Arrived.

2 BROADWOOD'S Grand PIANOS, may
be had at Wholesale Price.
Address "A," Office of this paper.
Hongkong, December 31, 1867.

FOR SALE.
In Lots to suit Purchasers.

RED Copper SHEATHING and NAILS.
COMPOSITION NAILS.

CHAMPAGNE.

STILL WINE.

COGNAC.

BURGUNDY.

INDIA PALE ALE.

BEST STOUT.

Apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, March 19, 1868.

FOR SALE:
Ex Sir Lancet, Fiery Cross, and other
Arrivals.

BASS'S PALE ALE in quarts and pints.

London Brown STOUT, in do.

Guinness' STOUT, in do.

Hennedy's and Martell's BRANDY.

English OLD TOM GIN.

Hubback's PAINTS.

Do, boiled and raw LINSEED OIL.

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1868.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE
in 2 Volumes, by Revd. J. J. Doolittle,
is for Sale at Messrs LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.
Price \$5.00.

Hongkong, March 20, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex late Arrivals.

PRIME California CHEESE.

Do. Gravére. Do.

Do. CALIFORNIA BUTTER.

100 barrels Prime Hamburg MESS PORK,

Prime Westphalia HAMS, at

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

Hongkong, February 4, 1868.

ROOFING AND SHEATHING FELT,
UNDERRUNNING on hand for Sale by the
Under-signed. ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, January 29, 1868.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.

" SHERRY " 3 "

" FORT " 2 "

" CLARET " 1 "

BIRLEY & Co.

Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
HARMONIUMS and other Musical
INSTRUMENTS.

Christy Minstrel's SONGS. Pianoforte
OPERA.

VIOLIN and other STRINGS, &c., &c.

INSTRUMENTS tuned and repaired.

C. WAGNER,

28 Hollywood Road,

Hongkong, August 2, 1868.

For Sale.

CHANGHAISHEEP.—A few very Prime
YON SAUSAGES in best condition.
CHEESES and HAMS.
Assorted French CONFECTIONERY.
Malaga RAISINS in bottles and tins.
ALMONDS in shells.
Pealed ALMONDS in tins.
Elmone FIGS in tins.
PRUNES in bottle.
Smoked Pomeranian GOOSEBREASTS,

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, March 30, 1868.

FOR SALE.
ULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,
MUMM & Co.'s HOCK & MOSELLE,
qts. and pints.
Chillingworth's SHERRY and PORT.
CHAMBERTIN, WHISKEY.
WHITE & PAINTER'S BRANDY.
ALLSPICE'S ALE, draught and bottle.
BARLEY & GUINNESS STOUT.

BUDGE & SON'S PORTER.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

Hongkong November 20, 1867.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE, Adolphe Collins and
L. Jauvray & Co.'s Association Visi-
ciale.
CLARET, real Château Margaux.
" Haut Bages.
L. Espagne Durac.
BRANDY, Hennessy's and Martell's in
1 dozen cases.
BEER and PORTER in bottle.
BUTTER (Plets) in kegs.

Also,

A quantity of Iron COLUMNS, Yellow
METAL, 20/28 oz. with NAILS.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, December 11, 1867.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
SELLING OFF!!!

GREAT SACRIFICES!!!

SPLendid BARGAINS!!!

MULLER & CLAUSEN

BEG to announce that they are Selling
Off their stocks of the undermentioned
GOODS at Invoiced prices, consisting of—
Black Cloth Dress FROCK and Walking
COATS.

Melton and Angola Walking, Shooting
and SAC COATS.

Melton and Witney YACHT JACKETS

and OVER COATS.

Alpaca and Merino COATS.

Black Dress TROUSERS.

White and Colored Linen TROUSER.

Black Dress VESTS.

Buckskin and Angola VESTS.

Merino and Alpaca VESTS.

White Merino and Linen VESTS.

Colored Linen VESTS.

A large lot of PIECE GOODS, comprising—

Black and Blue Broad CLOTHS and
DOUKINS.

vertisements.

Y. ICE CREAMS, &c.
ed beg to inform their
Public that they have
ises Nos. 88 and 90,
t, lately known as the
as a Café, and for the
ONEY of all described
by a thoroughly com-
petite.

with the above is also a
the charge of an exper-
eon which the best Eng-
land, Brown Bread, Ship
ke, of all descriptions,
moderate rates.

ment Cakes of all
Buns, Pies, Jellies,
of the Best quality sup-
erior.

Large Airy Billiard Sa-
for the recreation of
ies by supplying none
es, and by strict at-
merit a share of the

W. FRANCIS & Co.
th 16, 1868. tf

NOTIFICATION.

& YOKOHAMA.—
Imperials steamer
LX; To-morrow, the 2nd
7 A.M.

LXN; To-morrow, at 11
and Inst.

R DESPATCH,
and Yokohama.—For str-
ow, at 8 A.M., the 2d inst.
Per Charlton, to-morrow,
inst.

I SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Victor, Brit. ship, 385,
14, 20,000 piculs Rice.

Fish, Siam, ship, 575,
Mar. 3, Rice and Wood.

Prussian barque, 309,
on bound to Yokohama;
piculs Rice.—A. KARBERG

PARTURE.
Canton.
CLEARED.

Francisco,
too.

angkok.

auila.

ASSENGERS.

Imperials steamer Du-

—Messrs Hitzeroth, D'Ai-
ducos de la Halle, Ro-
Morot, Navare, Muller,
Boden, Bigot, Bro-
tabilia, Rougier, Mauboeuf,
et, Lamarchand, Grevoux,
Nestles, Gamco, Ale-
mar, Marx, Mrs Koenig, Mr
de, Mr and Mrs Dugay, Mr
de, Mr and Mrs Lemoine
and Mrs Coquelin, Mrs Ag-
naru and son, Mrs Roy and

Mr Gutsho.

PING REPORTS.
ship Sword Fish, from Bang-
ue weather and light E. W.
days when had strong
and heavy cross sea until ar-
the British barque New York
Hongkong on same day in
the Sard Fish.

ship Albert Victor, from Sai-
ne weather and light wind
days when had strong E.N.
in port.

barque Jara, from Saigon
ohome, with a cargo of Rice,
at pass of passage fine weather
and until lat. 18° 55' N. long.
in strong N.E. wind and very
sea, which carried away the
jibboom and main top gallant
March; put back to Hong-
kong.

Passenger Imperials steamer
old Benares Opium.
Patna
new Benares
ages Sundries.
000 from Saigon.

TATIONS.

KONG, 1st April, 1868.
tha, New, ... 600
nare, ... 657
JWS, ... 675
BOMBAY, 15 a 19
CALCUTTA, 15 a 182
Exchange, 4/31 a 4/32
the night, ... 4/31 a 4/32
3 days' sight, Rs. 217 a 217
3 days' sight, Rs. 217
3 days' sight Bank, Th. 72
7 days, B. ... 114 per cent pro
... 97.00 per cent pro
... 114 per cent pro
... 24.20 partial.
6 touch, ... 23.65
overseigns, ... 4.76
Shares, ... 40 per Share.
a dock, Old, 14 per cent pm.
ink Shares, Old, 13 per cent pm.
do. New, 3
Shares, ... 20 per cent dia
Temperature, 9 A.M. 3 P.M.
KONG, 1st April, 1868.
... 30.100 30.000
ermometer, 66 67
68.0 69.0
66.0 66.0
8. Rgr, ... 69.0
S. Rgr, ... 60.0 —
a Ray, ... 59.0 —
n Grass, ... 59.0 —
Rain on Gras, 0.00 —
above, ... N.E. N.E.
... 2 2
... 5 7
... 4 3
Fine, ... 100
Dull,

the great steamer companies it is well
that any fresh information respecting the
homeward routes should be made public.
Several passengers have of late determined
to try the Brindisi route, which so far
as time and distance are concerned, is
decidedly the shortest. We fear that
they will have been somewhat dis-
appointed as to the facilities afforded
to those to whom time is an object. The
Florence correspondent of the *Times*
speaks in strong terms of vexatious de-
lays imposed upon travellers, one of the
things complained of being the search of
and imposition of duty upon luggage
"booked through" from England to India
or any other part of the East, at the

THE CHINA PUNCH,
WILL BE READY ON
FRIDAY NEXT, THE 2nd INST.

NO. 21
OF
THE CHINA PUNCH,
WILL BE READY ON
FRIDAY NEXT, THE 2nd INST.

Single Copies may be had at Messrs.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co's, and Mr J. B.
MORRIS, news-agents, (Messrs Bowra & Co.)
Price 50 cents.

DEATH.

At Hongkong, on the 1st instant, JAMES
G. RICKARD, Esq., Agent Oriental Bank
Corporation, Foochow.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1868.

THE REVISION OF THE TREATY.

Our anticipations that news of a post-
ponement of the Treaty revision would
attract no notice from the busy communi-
ties of China have thus far been verified.
Not a sign has been manifested of surprise,
anger, or wonder at the minister's supercilious tampering with the just demands
of British Merchants in China. Some 9 months hence, when the subject
has waxed stale, and the British Repre-
sentative is irrevocably committed to the waiting policy, those valuable institutions
known as Chambers of Commerce, whose chief distinctive feature seems to
be a power of suppressing any public agitation by promising that its members
shall discuss any given subject—will pos-
sibly awake to the fact that they, as re-
presenting British trade in the East, have
been treated in a somewhat evader manner;
and "large and influential meetings"
will be held at the ports and Hongkong,
resulting in resolutions more or less curiously worded according to the scholarly
acquirements of the proposers. Judging
from past experience, we are inclined
to back the famous Chefoo Chamber, con-
sisting, according to popular report, of
two members and an inksman, as regards
making the most noise and by dint of
praiseworthy persistency, attracting
the greatest share of public attention.
If we could only inoculate our southern
friends with a little of the Chefoo virus,
we should say that something might be
hoped for even from Hongkong—did we
not fear to be thought romantic if we
mentioned energy and Hongkong in
same connection.

But to adopt a more serious tone, it
may be well to point out that the North
China papers speak of the postponement
as an acknowledged fact, and that some
expression of opinion is imperatively
called for from the Hongkong Chamber
of Commerce, if, as may be presumed,
the step taken by the Minister is considered
to be a contemptuous disregard of
the opinion of British subjects generally
in China. It is much to be hoped that
at the meeting which is to take place on
Friday respecting the gambling ordinance
some will be found to introduce the
subject, a discussion of which, under
any aspect, must involve some important
considerations.

COLONEL Sykes has, we observe, been
drawing attention in the house of Com-
mons to matters Chinese. He has given
notice that he intends to ask the Foreign
Secretary whether he would lay on the
table the addresses from several communities
in China received by our Minister
at Peking or by the Foreign Office re-
pecting the revision of the Treaty. We
trust that the "member for China," who
may do good service when he gets clear
of his peculiar notions respecting the
internal policy of the Empire, will
not fail to call attention to the announced
postponement of the revision. If the
gallant Colonel will pardon the hint
we might suggest that he should make
a tour to and through China at the
conclusion of the session. If he objects
to the expense, his constituents and
the British Community in China would
doubtless contribute to relieve him of
any call upon his purse, and we are sure
the trip would do him good. Very prob-
ably he would not substantially alter his
opinion respecting the general question
of right and wrong in our dealings with
the Chinese. But he would at least have
learned by observation the actual state
of China as it is, which very widely
differs from the sketches of its condition
occasionally given by him in public. The
opinions of an eyewitness would, more-
over, carry more weight than those of a
mere believer in *ex parte* statements.
We believe that Colonel Sykes is in
earnest and honest in the avowal of his
opinions, but scarcely rank ourselves
among his admirers. His efforts have
hitherto borne no fruit, but he will do
some good by recalling to parliamentary
recollection that there is a country
called China and a Colony called
Hongkong somewhere on the earth's surface.
But here his usefulness will end unless
he follows the advice we have
tendered, of which it would probably
result in his conversion to new ideas, we
are not sanguine.

HONGKONG being one of the termini
of the great steamer companies it is well
that any fresh information respecting the
homeward routes should be made public.
Several passengers have of late determined
to try the Brindisi route, which so far
as time and distance are concerned, is
decidedly the shortest. We fear that
they will have been somewhat dis-
appointed as to the facilities afforded
to those to whom time is an object. The
Florence correspondent of the *Times*
speaks in strong terms of vexatious de-
lays imposed upon travellers, one of the
things complained of being the search of
and imposition of duty upon luggage
"booked through" from England to India
or any other part of the East, at the

Sura custom house. If a similar course
be pursued with regard to those bound
homewards we imagine that, despite the
advantages offered, few Englishmen will
be found to avail themselves of the new
route. If there is anything of which an
Englishman is particularly impatient, it
is an undue amount of official interference
with his freedom of action while
travelling. We hope the Italian autho-
rities will take the hint thus given in the
Times and institute a reform in the par-
ticular complained of.

HONGKONG is not the only colony where
the mixed nature of the population pre-
sents considerable difficulties to the of-
ficials charged with drawing up the Jury
list for the year; nor is it the only place
where complaints are made respecting the
jurors summoned at any trial sessions,
Captain Young, whose trial was to come
off at the end of March, desired it appears
to be tried before a jury composed entirely
of European-born British subjects.

A correspondent of the *Free Press* remarks
that "the question requires to be
answered as to how they are to be got
together." The Singapore Sheriff had
hard work to get the composite panel
Jury he did on the last trial, and the
jury list is but very seldom altered, and
the same faces appearing in the box every
Session, and he then adds that "it is
to be hoped, that the Sheriff will see the
necessity of so extending his list as to
place in the box a Jury who will be
able to give an unbiased opinion upon any case
brought before them from the simple fact
that they do not perfectly understand the
English language. There are doubtless
many difficulties in framing a satisfactory
list from so diverse a population as ours,
but they should be met somehow if pos-
sible."

LOCAL.

The daily *China Mail* will henceforward be
published between 5 and 6 o'clock each
evening, instead of at 7 o'clock, as hitherto.
We shall feel obliged by advertisers sending
in their favours as much before 4 p.m. as
possible.

The Circus troupe repeated the Monday's
programme last night, when a large au-
dience assembled. To-night we observe that
Mr Meers will perform the double
trapeze, and Ella Zoyaya will again distin-
guish herself.

In our last we appended a note to a case
in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, apropos
of a request made to the reporters by de-
fendant that his name should not be given,
and we did so simply in the way of protest
against the notion which seems to be enter-
tained in Hongkong, that reporters have
any discretion in such cases, and to save
those gentlemen from an annoying incon-
venience. Many cases occur that are not
reported, for the reason that they possess
no interest for the public, and the parti-
cular case referred to was such an one. It
was merely a matter of disagreement be-
tween "honorable men" and it was settled
without the intervention of the Court, and
without the slightest reflection on the char-
acter of either party.

THE MAIL.

The P. & O. Company have now pub-
lished revised time tables, showing the
movements of their vessels under the new
contract, and the Postmaster-General has
issued an official notification based on them;
we may therefore regard the present ar-
rangement as final. According to this, the
outward China mails during the year 1868
will be made up in London on the evening of
the following Fridays:

March, 6 and 27 August, 14 and 28
April ... 10 and 24 Sept. ... 11 and 25
May ... 8 and 22 Oct. ... 9 and 23
June ... 5 and 19 Nov. ... 6 and 20
July, 3, 17 and 31 Dec. ... 4 and 18
The first departure for 1869 will be on
the 1st January. The homeward mails leave
Hongkong as under, and are calculated to
be delivered in London on the Monday
mornings aforesaid:

Wednesday, Feb. 12, At home Mar. 23
" 26, " April 6
" 11, " May 4
" 25, " June 1
" 30, " July 18
" 22, " June 1
" 15, " July 1
" 29, " July 13
" 11, " Aug. 10
" 26, " Aug. 10
" 10, " Sept. 14
" 24, " Sept. 1
" 7, " Oct. 1
" 21, " Oct. 1
" 4, " Nov. 1
" 18, " Dec. 1
" 2, " Jan. 1
" 18, " Jan. 1
" 3, " Jan. 1
" 10, " Jan. 1
" 23, " Jan. 1
" 28, " Jan. 1
" 1, " Feb. 1
" 15, " Feb. 1
" 29, " Mar. 1
" 11, " Mar. 1
" 25, " Mar. 1
" 1, " Apr. 1
" 15, " Apr. 1
" 29, " May 1
" 11, " June 1
" 25, " July 1
" 10, " Aug. 1
" 24, " Sept. 1
" 7, " Oct. 1
" 21, " Nov. 1
" 4, " Dec. 1
" 18, " Jan. 1
" 3, " Feb. 1
" 15, " Mar. 1
" 29, " Apr. 1
" 11, " May 1
" 25, " June 1
" 10, " July 1
" 24, " Aug. 1
" 8, " Sept. 1
" 22, " Oct. 1
" 5, " Nov. 1
" 19, " Dec. 1
" 2, " Jan. 1
" 15, " Feb. 1
" 29, " Mar. 1
" 11, " Apr. 1
" 25, " May 1
" 10, " June 1
" 24, " July 1
" 9, " Aug. 1
" 23, " Sept. 1
" 6, " Oct. 1
" 20, " Nov. 1
" 3, " Dec. 1
" 17, " Jan. 1
" 7, " Feb. 1
" 21, " Mar. 1
" 12, " Apr. 1
" 26, " May 1
" 11, " June 1
" 25, " July 1
" 10, " Aug. 1
" 24, " Sept. 1
" 7, " Oct. 1
" 21, " Nov. 1
" 4, " Dec. 1
" 18, " Jan. 1
" 3, " Feb. 1
" 15, " Mar. 1
" 29, " Apr. 1
" 11, " May 1
" 25, " June 1
" 10, " July 1
" 24, " Aug. 1
" 8, " Sept. 1
" 22, " Oct. 1
" 5, " Nov. 1
" 19, " Dec. 1
" 2, " Jan. 1
" 15, " Feb. 1
" 29, " Mar. 1
" 11, " Apr. 1
" 25, " May 1
" 10, " June 1
" 24, " July 1
" 9, " Aug. 1
" 23, " Sept. 1
" 6, " Oct. 1
" 20, " Nov. 1
" 3, " Dec. 1
" 17, " Jan. 1
" 7, " Feb. 1
" 21, " Mar. 1
" 12, " Apr. 1
" 26, " May 1
" 11, " June 1
" 25, " July 1
" 10, " Aug. 1
" 24, " Sept. 1
" 7, " Oct. 1
" 21, " Nov. 1
" 4, " Dec. 1
" 18, " Jan. 1
" 3, " Feb. 1
" 15, " Mar. 1
" 29, " Apr. 1
" 11, " May 1
" 25, " June 1
" 10, " July 1
" 24, " Aug. 1
" 8, " Sept. 1
" 22, " Oct. 1
" 5, " Nov. 1
" 19, " Dec. 1
" 2, " Jan. 1
" 15, " Feb. 1
" 29, " Mar. 1
" 11, " Apr. 1
" 25, " May 1
" 10, " June 1
" 24, " July 1
" 9, " Aug. 1
" 23, " Sept. 1
" 6, " Oct. 1
" 20, " Nov. 1
" 3, " Dec. 1
" 17, " Jan. 1
" 7, " Feb. 1
" 21, " Mar. 1
" 12, " Apr. 1
" 26, " May 1
" 11, " June 1
" 25, " July 1
" 10, " Aug. 1
" 24, " Sept. 1
" 7, " Oct. 1
" 21, " Nov. 1
" 4, " Dec. 1
" 18, " Jan. 1
" 3, " Feb. 1
" 15, " Mar. 1
" 29, " Apr. 1
" 11, " May 1
" 25, " June 1
" 10, " July 1
" 24, " Aug. 1
" 8, " Sept. 1
" 22, " Oct. 1
" 5, " Nov. 1
" 19, " Dec. 1
" 2, " Jan. 1
" 15, " Feb. 1
" 29, " Mar. 1
" 11, " Apr. 1
" 25, " May 1
" 10, " June 1
" 24, " July 1
" 9, " Aug. 1
" 23, " Sept. 1
" 6, " Oct. 1
" 20, " Nov. 1
" 3, " Dec. 1
" 17, " Jan. 1
" 7, " Feb. 1
" 21, " Mar. 1
" 12, " Apr. 1
" 26, " May 1
" 11, " June 1
" 25, " July 1
" 10, " Aug. 1

invaluable subject to the best of his lights—“Death admitted to you kindred sky.” His faithful dog shall bear his family. No reader of English theological literature can have failed to remark at late in the sermons of our absent Broad-Church teachers a distinct protest against the common belief of the last century that in the restoration of all things the final question is to be forgotten. In view of such iniquities, we cannot but feel that the first abandonment of any future relation with an equine friend, or even a kennelmate, would be no little increased had we partaken plentifully of his mortal remains at Fratello's or elsewhere. No doubt it may be replied that horse friendships are not so numerous but that an ordinary careful feeder might safely reckon on being able to escape leaving a friend during his pilgrimage, and with this consolation we must perforce be content. Sentimental considerations must not be allowed to interfere with food for the people, and the question is whether the present movement has improved the national prospects or is likely to improve them in this direction.

But we are wandering far from the Langham and the bill of fare. Of this far it is impossible to speak too highly. Mirabolant himself could scarcely have added a touch. From “a consummède cheval à l'A B C” down to “collared horse-head” and “boiled withers” on the buffet, with which it concluded, it was a work of high art. In sitting down to the delicacies there denoted we resolved to bear in mind that the problem before us should be, not whether upper-crust folks can be coaxed into making a dinner once a year on horseflesh and sauced by French cooks, but whether the ordinary labourer and his belongings will be likely to eat old cab-horses daily. In this mood, so far as it was possible, we made a point of trying every joint, without sauce or gravy of any kind. Of these “Le filet de Pégase rot” was by far the best to our mind, and almost equal to first-class beef. The taste is quite distinct from beef, something between beef and hare as near as we can come to it at the moment, and the texture and grain of the meat more like red deer than any other food with which we are acquainted. This fillet had belonged to a celebrated white cabriolet horse, who in his prime had fetched 700 guineas—the highest price ever given (so we were told) for this description. He was twenty years old when slaughtered. The baron of horse, on the other hand, was that of a four-year-old. It was carried up the centre of the hall on the shoulders of four cooks in spotless white caps and jackets, preceded by a bugler in beef-eater's livery, playing “The Roast Beef of Old England.” It weighed 230 lb., or 20 stone, and had been cooking since seven in the morning. We believe that the general verdict of the company was in favour of the baron, but cannot agree with it. It was good meat, and nothing more, not to be matched with the twenty-year-old animal. And this, so far as goes, is satisfactory. It is the old horse which it is desirable to eat, and who are likely to benefit by the habit, if it should obtain widely. Just as we were recovering from the baron we were surprised by the sudden appearance of Mr Frank Buckland attended by a cook bearing yet another joint, and (being in for consuming unknown food) accepted that distinguished naturalist's offer of a small piece. It proved to be the “But,” the gentleman said, “the place is vacant, and I have shown you that the lady is thoroughly competent.”

“Comptau-l” why she is as homely as an ostrich!” But the clerkship business in Washington seems to me to be the chief wonder of this metropolis. The heads of Departments are harassed by Congressmen to give clerks slips to their constituents until they are fairly obliged to consent in order to get a little peace. I heard one of these gentlemen say that if he dared dismiss any of his clerks he could transact the business of his department infinitely better with the other two thirds. In one or two of these Departments, crowded as they are with officers, everything is at odds and ends, and paper that ought to be found in a moment, by reference to properly kept indexes, is often chased for miles through the vast Circumlocution Office and found at last in a basket of loose documents! I have this from men who have proved it by personal experience.

They tell hard stories about those Departments which employ women. The women tell these things themselves. I will not enter largely into this subject; I will only mention a suggestive conversation said to have occurred lately between a Chief Clerk of a Bureau and a friend of a lady office-worker. The clerk excused himself—“I’m sorry, etc., but declined to make the appointment.

“But,” the gentleman said, “the place is vacant, and I have shown you that the lady is thoroughly competent.”

“Comptau-l” why she is as homely as an ostrich!”

This may be a fabrication—I don’t know. I only know that the several hundred girls in the Treasury Seraglio and in the other Government bureaux (I got these terms on the street—they are not mine) average amazingly well in the matter of youth and beauty. And yet experience teaches us young and beautiful clerks are seldom the most valuable. Forty-two women applied for a vacant clerkship in one of the Departments, all within three hours, a day or two ago. They were of the cyster style of comeliness; they didn’t get the clerkship; whether the one fact was the cause and the other the effect of that cause, is a question I cannot decide. But seriously, very many of the female clerks are faithful to their duties and bear spotless reputations. If a different class creep in, it cannot well be helped. The labor they have to perform is better suited to them than to sturdy, able-bodied men, and the Government has done an act that is not more generous than just in extending their sphere of usefulness and their opportunity of earning a livelihood. No man can go into the Departments and pick up hair-pins and gain upon the beauties there without being kindly disposed toward the innovation.

This brings me easily and comfortably to an interesting feature of this subject. These Departments are crowded with clerks and other small Government fish. Illinois heads the list. She furnishes four hundred and fifty of them! Whenever an official tooth needs filling, Mr Washburn always stands ready with an Illinois plug, and the thing is done. He is the most inveterate leech of them all, and the most successful. Pennsylvania comes next. She furnishes four hundred, Indiana comes next; then Ohio, then Massachusetts, and then the great State of New York! Rhode Island, which is so small that the inhabitants have to trespass on other States when they want to take a walk, furnishes more than the whole Pacific Coast put together. Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and Washington Territory furnish twelve, all told. There are plenty of people from those districts who would like well to sit at the official feast, but they cannot get the chance.

Mr Newcomb, of Missouri, has just introduced a resolution into Congress, inquiring how many clerks are employed in the various Departments, how long they have held their offices, what salaries they get, and what Congressional Districts they were recommended from. This will make a stir; and if there were an inquiry added of how much these clerks do, and how much they don’t do, the stir would become an absolute flutter. As it was, Mr Washburn jumped to his feet and objected to the measure, and so it had to lie over under the rule. But it will come up again.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES.
We copy the following from the Washington correspondence of a San Francisco paper:

Our Government pays the poorest salaries of any first-class Power in the world, no doubt. She invites her servants, by poor salaries, to steal; she persuades them, by great opportunities, to steal; she forces them, by the necessity of keeping up some degree of state, and lack of the means to do it with, to steal. With poor salaries, she procures the services of men of second-rate standing and seventeenth-rate ability, and then debases their little modicum of honesty, and turns them out to considerably worse than they were before.

Members of the President’s Cabinet, heads of all great Departments of the Government, get \$3,000 a year—something over \$7,000 after the income tax is subtracted. House rent is \$2,500 to \$3,000; carriage, horses, servants, chambermaids, blouses and other necessities, \$6,000 (with purchase of vehicle, etc.); wife, daughters, cygnets and other luxuries—well, anything, from \$3,000 up to \$10,000 a year, according to the style of your wife and the quality of your cygnets. These gentlemen of the Cabinet represent the great Ministers of State of a monarchy, and of course are obliged to live in a style somewhat in keeping with the dignity of their position. Not one of

them can make his salary keep him and clothes him and family a year. Here is a temptation to steal. Have they the opportunity? Probably not one of them is without opportunities and most seductive ones within. I am aware of two cases where the head of a Department, by rendering a decision in favor of two great companies, could have profited them to the amount of \$7,000,000, and would have received a “present” of a sum of \$600,000 for doing it. His decision would have been final, from which there would have been no appeal. The parties benefited would have praised him, the parties not benefited would have abused him; the general public would not have cared much about the matter one way or the other. It was a cruel temptation to set before a man who was striving hard to make his salary support him and not by means succeeding. The heads of the great Departments are assailed by these dazzling temptations every day. Is not an inadequate salary a bid for corruption? At least is it not a stronger bid than a full belly and a comfortable livelihood would be?

We pay our European Consuls just enough to keep them out of the poorhouse, and then we add an exquisite cruelty to this by giving the majority of them no chance to steal. The necessary consequence is that we get little, cheap pot-house politicians and other people who are just worth the money, and no more. They are not paid, to add to the country’s reputation abroad, with the utmost fidelity they don’t do. Great Britain gets better men for such offices, for she pays better prices. She educates her servants, and promotes them as they deserve it. When a French Envoy to Turkey acquired himself well, he became always a great Minister of State, next. He always that reward before him all the time. When a representative of ours learns, after long experience, how to conduct the affairs of his office, we discharge him and hire somebody that don’t know anything about it.

But the clerkship business in Washington seems to me to be the chief wonder of this metropolis. The heads of Departments are harassed by Congressmen to give clerks slips to their constituents until they are fairly obliged to consent in order to get a little peace. I heard one of these gentlemen say that if he dared dismiss any of his clerks he could transact the business of his department infinitely better with the other two thirds. In one or two of these Departments, crowded as they are with officers, everything is at odds and ends, and paper that ought to be found in a moment, by reference to properly kept indexes, is often chased for miles through the vast Circumlocution Office and found at last in a basket of loose documents! I have this from men who have proved it by personal experience.

They tell hard stories about those Departments which employ women. The women tell these things themselves. I will not enter largely into this subject; I will only mention a suggestive conversation said to have occurred lately between a Chief Clerk of a Bureau and a friend of a lady office-worker. The clerk excused himself—“I’m sorry, etc., but declined to make the appointment.

“But,” the gentleman said, “the place is vacant, and I have shown you that the lady is thoroughly competent.”

“Comptau-l” why she is as homely as an ostrich!”

This may be a fabrication—I don’t know. I only know that the several hundred girls in the Treasury Seraglio and in the other Government bureaux (I got these terms on the street—they are not mine) average amazingly well in the matter of youth and beauty. And yet experience teaches us young and beautiful clerks are seldom the most valuable. Forty-two women applied for a vacant clerkship in one of the Departments, all within three hours, a day or two ago. They were of the cyster style of comeliness; they didn’t get the clerkship; whether the one fact was the cause and the other the effect of that cause, is a question I cannot decide. But seriously, very many of the female clerks are faithful to their duties and bear spotless reputations. If a different class creep in, it cannot well be helped. The labor they have to perform is better suited to them than to sturdy, able-bodied men, and the Government has done an act that is not more generous than just in extending their sphere of usefulness and their opportunity of earning a livelihood. No man can go into the Departments and pick up hair-pins and gain upon the beauties there without being kindly disposed toward the innovation.

This brings me easily and comfortably to an interesting feature of this subject. These Departments are crowded with clerks and other small Government fish. Illinois heads the list. She furnishes four hundred and fifty of them! Whenever an official tooth needs filling, Mr Washburn always stands ready with an Illinois plug, and the thing is done. He is the most inveterate leech of them all, and the most successful. Pennsylvania comes next. She furnishes four hundred, Indiana comes next; then Ohio, then Massachusetts, and then the great State of New York! Rhode Island, which is so small that the inhabitants have to trespass on other States when they want to take a walk, furnishes more than the whole Pacific Coast put together. Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and Washington Territory furnish twelve, all told. There are plenty of people from those districts who would like well to sit at the official feast, but they cannot get the chance.

Mr Newcomb, of Missouri, has just introduced a resolution into Congress, inquiring how many clerks are employed in the various Departments, how long they have held their offices, what salaries they get, and what Congressional Districts they were recommended from. This will make a stir; and if there were an inquiry added of how much these clerks do, and how much they don’t do, the stir would become an absolute flutter. As it was, Mr Washburn jumped to his feet and objected to the measure, and so it had to lie over under the rule. But it will come up again.

COOKER. former English secretary of the Admiralty, was the ne plus of impudent Irishmen. He would perniciously insist on settling the Duke of Wellington right as to the battle of Waterloo. The Duke shifted the conversation to perdition, care was used in the army; upon which Croker was contradicted. This upset the Duke’s patience, and he exclaimed, “Come, Croker, I may not know much about Waterloo; but, hang it, I should know something about copper caps.”

A WELL-KNOWN parish minister in the West Highlands, distinguished for his vein of humour and sarcastic observations, meeting the other day a zealous minister of the Free Church, said, “I am told that you are

thinking of coming back to the Establishment again.” “Heaven forbid!” exclaimed the other, upon which the minister rejoined, “Well, it is seldom you and I agree on such matters, but these are just the very words I used when I heard the report.”

These skeletons have been given up by a glacier near Col de Mont. The bones lay scattered and complete as they had been thrust forth by the unceasing motion of the ice torrent. Who were they when the body of the last survivor left in the country, seventy-three years ago, an officer and four men of the French garrison at Tuy. Foy disappeared on the 6th of May, 1794. Sent out to reconnoitre the frontier, they never returned. Some time afterward the body of the officer, Captain Bernard, was found, but his comrades left no trace—they had died upon the glacier. And here are their skeletons duly preserved, and faithfully surrendered on the 24th of September, 1867. Perhaps some day their muskets may be found, for the ice preserves what it swallows up; and even the names of the lost warriors may become known. We are far from 1794 when France sent her fiery heroes to every frontier; some to perish on the field, some to die of disease, and others to find a marshy halon in their ragged knapsacks; those three to die indigoously on an Alpine glacier. The white bones, so marvellously preserved, have come to light when Savoy is again a department of France. The lost soldiers fell before Napoleon Bonaparte began his great career; the world knew them again when another Napoleon ruled over the grande nation. Are the people much wiser than they were in 1794?

An enterprising American publisher is about to bring out a volume of nursery literature, in which the stories and rhymes of the “exploded old country” will be adapted to the tastes and understandings of Young America. To illustrate this we shall venture on a version in prose of Humpty Dumpty—“Humpty Dumpty sat on a rail rail, Humpty Dumpty dropped off his perch—ker squash.” And all the equipages and all the flourries of an effete monarchical system was just a one-hoss affair as regarded the action of that unfurled sun on that everlasting rail again! Moral.—The skreen bird of freedom who roosts on the south, with his head tied up in the star-spangled banner, rather kalkates that monarchly is played out—some!

THE NORWEGIAN KITCHEN.—There was a Norwegian kitchen exhibited in Paris last year which was a curiosity in its way. It was a small box well coated with non-conducting substances, on the principle of a refrigerator, only, whereas the object of a refrigerator is to keep the heat out, that of this box is to keep the heat in. Boil water for five minutes and put it into this box; at the end of many hours it will be found to have lost little of its temperature, and meat immersed in the water will be found in due time perfectly cooked. All this is so well-known that I need not repeat the facts. But I remember that the Norwegian kitchen has been praised chiefly as a boon to the poor man. He can cook his dinner with his breakfast fire; he need not have the expense of keeping up the fire till dinner time, nor the trouble of tending it. The Norwegian kitchen needs no care. Five hours later the meat has been boxed up in it the dinner is ready. But the same apparatus may equally serve the needs of richer men. The other day, at the corner side, we had a hot luncheon out of a—shawl-bag and pocket au riz. The beef and the fowl had in the morning been put in a tin with boiling water; the tin was put into the Norwegian box; the box was carried to the corner side. That was all. At luncheon time we had our vicinal smoking bag and cooked to perfection. Once a week.

CANVASSING PRESIDENT JOHNSON AS A SUBSCRIBER.—Miss Anthony, a “strong-minded” American lady, who has lately paid a visit to Washington for the purpose of procuring subscribers for a new journal called *The Resolution*, has detailed her adventures at a public meeting in New Jersey. “I had almost forgotten,” she said, “my interview with the President. I waited two hours in the ante-room among the huge half-bushel measure spittoons, and terrible filth of the outer chambers, where the smell of tobacco and whisky was powerful, and I could but mentally inquire of the ante-room of the Empress of the Tuilleries in Paris, or Queen Victoria—two women rulers—were as condescending to their guests as to put up placards at the entrance of Buckingham Palace and the Tuilleries—‘Gentlemen, please use the spittoons.’” Johnson stood at his desk. Said “No,” had a thousand such applications every day; more than a hundred times a week. “I told him he was mistaken; that he never had such an application in his life. ‘You recognise,’ I said, ‘Mr Johnson, that Mrs Stanton and myself, for two years have boldly told the Republican party that they must give ballots to women as well as to negroes, and by means of their Notes and Queries,’ are derived many of the particulars given in the work under review. * * * Interesting descriptions of the fauna and flora of the island are given, for details of which we refer our readers to the book itself. We have, we believe, said enough to show the scope and character of the work; and must take leave of it for the present, though with the intention of completing our sketch of the information it gives regarding the various treaty ports, and of a future occasion. In the meantime, we can assure our readers that no one who takes the trouble to gain a more intimate knowledge of it, will regret the time employed.

Report of North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.
March 1867.

Two periodicals which are likely to be of great service have also been commenced; one is published at Foochow and is called “The Missionary Recorder,” and the other emanates from Hongkong and is called “Notes and Queries.” It is intended to serve as a medium of intercommunication for persons interested in Chinese Philology, Geography or History. These indications of literary activity are perhaps the most important “sign of the times,” as has been our province to record, for they are all means to facilitate that mutual understanding one of the other, which seems so hard to establish between Europe and China.

FOOCHOW MISSIONARY RECORDER. April 1, 1867.

The two first numbers of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan* have been placed on our table. The magazine is every way creditable to its editor and publishers, and we cannot but wish them the utmost success in their efforts to fill an important and hitherto unoccupied place in Eastern literature.

(*Shanghai Recorder*, May 17, 1867.)

We are put in possession of the fourth number of “Notes and Queries on China and Japan.” In saying that the present number equals in interest and importance its predecessors, we have already said a great deal in its favour. Our knowledge of these countries has hitherto been so scattered, so ill-arranged, entombed as it were in a series of works, in different languages, and spreading in point of time, over the last two centuries, that some means of separating what is really new, from what has possibly been over and over again described, is much to be desired. * * * As a medium of intercommunication on these and many other subjects of interest to those connected with the Far East, we must hail the appearance of “Notes and Queries.” * * * We need only add that the periodical is of convenient size, is carefully edited by Mr N. B. Dennys, and is published at the low price of \$4 per annum; and having said this, we trust that “Notes and Queries on China and Japan” will meet with that success which so creditable a production deserves at the hands of those interested in Asiatic researches.

(*Hawick Times*, May 18, 1867.)

We insert this week, apropos of some quaint correspondence which has appeared in the late in our columns, an extract from the new publication “Notes and Queries on China and Japan,” on the subject of infantiles, which we particularly recommend to the notice of our contributors as containing some reliable facts in connection with the vexed question. * * * Such a work as the “Notes” is peculiarly adapted for bringing to light valuable information in respect to this country, and its people, language, and institutions; and we trust it will be warmly supported as it deserves by the numerous rising and energetic men, who are now, thence principally to the philological labours of Mr Secretary Wade, making rapid advance in the acquirement of the languages for all purposes of locomotion, trading and residence in any of the places coming within its compass. *The Treaty Ports of China and Japan*, by Messrs Mayer, Dennys and Macrae.

From the *Englishman (Calcutta)* of June 8.—“The celebrated volumes of the French Abbé Hu on China, and Sir Rutherford Alcock’s account of Japan are, no doubt, works of a far higher class, and more extensive scope than the one now before my pen; but for practical utility, for all purposes of locomotion, trading and residence in any of the places coming within its compass, *The Treaty Ports of China and Japan*, by Messrs Mayer, Dennys and Macrae.

(*San Francisco News Letter*, Mar. 23, 1867.)

We have received the first number, which

is full of curious, out-of-the-way, and interesting matter.

Miscellaneous.

THE TREATY PORTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PEKING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.
FORMING A GUIDE BOOK AND VADE MEUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.
SO. PP. 618. WITH 20 MAPS AND PLANS.

BY W. M. MAYERS, F.R.G.S., H. M. C. S.,
N. B. DENNYS, LATE H. M. C. S.,
AND CHAS. KING, LATE R. M. A.

HONGKONG: CHARLES A. SAINT. (late A. Shortrede & Co.)

LONDON: N. THURNER & CO.

PRICE, \$5, leather half bound.

(*Singapore Free Press*, May 9.)

We referred briefly, several days ago, to a new work published by Messrs. A. Shortrede & Co., of Hongkong, entitled “*The Treaty Ports of China and Japan*.” But it would be utterly impossible, in a condensed notice of such a work, to give an adequate idea of its contents. The historical events of interest in what is said concerning Shanghai; and a good idea of the history of this place is conveyed in Mr Dennys’ work. * * * The other parts of the book are carefully described, and almost all particulars which can be required by the traveller or resident are to be found in this work, which may be justly regarded as the “Murray” for China.

CHINESE G

Published at the

638 pp. DENNYS FIFTH

Original Publis

The following i

mysterious subject to the best of his lights—Deems, admitted to you kindred sky; His faithful dog shall bear him company. No reader of English theological literature can have failed to remark of late in the sermons of our ablest Broad Church preachers a distinct protest against the common belief of the last generation that in the restoration of all things the animal creation is to be forgotten. In view of such instances, we cannot but feel that the first embarrassment of any future relations with an equine friend, or even acquaintance, would be no little increased had we professed plentifully of his mortal remains at Frenchell's or elsewhere. No doubt it may be replied that horse friendships are not so numerous but that an ordinarily careful feeder might safely reckon on being able to escape eating a friend during his pilgrimage; and with this consolation we must perforce be content. Sentimental considerations must not be allowed to interfere with food for the people, and the question is whether the present movement has improved the national prospects or is likely to improve them in this direction.

But we are wandering far from the Langham and the bill of fare. Of this last it is impossible to speak too highly. Mirabohot himself could scarcely have added a touch. From "Le consommateur" he derived a P.M.C. down to "collared, bone-head" and boiled "widows" on the bûche, with which concluded, it was a work of high art. In sitting down to the delicacies thereto denoted we resolved to bear in mind that the problem before us should be, not whether upper-crust folks can be coaxed into making a dinner once a year on horseshoe served and savored by French cooks, but whether the ordinary labourer and his belongings will be likely to eat old cabberies daily. In this mind, so far as it was possible, we made a point of trying every joint, without sauce or gravy of any kind. Of these "Le filet de Pigeon rati" was by far the best to our mind, and almost equal to first-class beef. The taste is quite distinct from beef, something between beef and hare is as near as we can come to it at this moment, and the texture and grain of the meat more like red deer than any other food with which we are acquainted. This fillet had belonged to a celebrated white cabriole horse, who in his prime had fattened 700 guineas—the highest price ever given (so we were told) for a horse of this description. He was twenty years old when slaughtered. The baron of horse, on the other hand, was that of a four-year-old. It was carried up the centre of the hall on the shoulders of four evokes in spicery white caps and jackets, preceded by a bugler in beef-eater's livery, playing "The Roast Beef of Old-England." It weighed 280 lb., or 20 stone, and had been cooking since seven in the morning. We believe that the general verdict of the company was in favour of the baron, but cannot agree with it. It was good meat, and nothing more, not to be matched with the twenty-year old animal. And this, as far as it goes, is satisfactory. It is the old horse which it is desirable to eat, and who are likely to benefit by the habit, it is hard to obtain widely. Just as we were recovering from the baron we were surprised by the sudden appearance of Mr Frank Buckland attended by a cook bearing yet another joint, and (being in for consuming unknown food) accepted that distinguished naturalist's offer of a small piece. It proved to be bear. He and the cook posted off to the next table before we could pour upon him the maledictions, w.h. rose to our lips on tasting Bruin. Our moros was a horrible mixture of red herring and tough mutton ham, such as one gets in Skye. A neighbour, however, who appeared to have eaten all his fellow-creatures in one or another quarter of the world, assured us that this particular bear meat had been sick and out of condition, for that Bruin in his natural state is delicious, which evidence disposed us to credit the rumour which crept round the table in whispers soon after, that there had been a bear-fight in the Zoological which the worried bear had that morning died, and been confined to F. B. On the same authority we learn that the real best of all submarine meat is that of the ass. Here again, a vista opened before us, in which the costermonger loomed as the chief figure, and a good time even for "mokes" seemed not impossible. In that good time, if the chairman's suggestion should be followed, and the several grades of the peccage be allotted to new friends, as the ox has already occupied the lowest grade of bacon, horse is to be called end, bear, we suppose, marmots, and, if our travelled neighbour is right, we see no how ass' meat can escape the dismal title.

Of the mad dishes we cannot speak so lightly. Horse meat is not, in our judgment, adapted for kickshaws, or it might be that the constant presence of animal oil in the dishes at the Langham was too startling. We were satisfied with one glass of "les petits pâtes à la mode Bucquoye," and may say the same of the "plat de four grecs," which we heard a fatigued neighbour name this particular hors d'œuvre. Indeed, we would suggest to the gentleman interested that they should fall back on vegetable oils at future banquets. We don't use beef or mutton oil in cookery, why should horse oil be any exception to the rule? Depend upon it, "humble chevalier-esque" is a mistake. On the other hand, "La guerre des pieds devra être au matrasquin" could not have been better.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES.

We copy the following from the Washington correspondence of a San Francisco per-

son. Our Government pays the poorest salaries of any first-class power in the world, no doubt. She invites her servants, by poor salaries, to steal ; she persuades them, by great opportunities, to steal ; she forces them, by the necessity of keeping up some degree of state, and lack of the means to do it with, to steal. With poor salaries, she procures the services of men of second-rate standing and seventh-rate ability, and then debauches their little modicum of honesty, and turns them about considerably worse than they were before.

CROKER, former English secretary of the Admiralty, was the no plus of impudent Irishmen. He would pertinaciously insist on settling the Duke of Wellington right as to the battle of Waterloo. The Duke shifted the conversation to pension cases used in the army : upon which Croker was contradictory. This upset the Duke's patience, and he exclaimed, "Come, Croker, I may not know much about Waterloo, but hang it, I should know something about copper caps."

A WELL KNOWN jurist, minister in the West Highlands, distinguished for his vein of humour and sarcastic observations, meeting the other day a zealous minister of the Free Church, said, "I am told that you are

thinking of coming back to the Establishment again." "I heaven forbid!" exclaimed the other, upon which the minister rejoined, "Well, it is seldom you and I agree on such matters, but those are just the very words I used when I heard the report."

These skeletons have been given up by a glacier near Col du Mont. The bodies lay separately and complete as they had been thrust forth by the unceasing motion of the ice torrent. Who were they when in the flesh? Memory is vivid among the sparsely-peopled regions of the High Alps, and the tradition still lingered in the country that, seventy-three years ago, an officer and four men of the French garrison at St. Denis disappeared on the 5th of May, 1793. Sent out to reconnoitre the frontier, they never returned. Some time afterwards the body of the officer, Captain Bernard, was found, but his comrades left no trace—they had died upon the glacier. And here are their skeletons, duly preserved, and faithfully surrendered on the 24th of September, 1867. Perhaps some day their muskets may be found, for the ice preserves what it swallows up, and even the names of the lost warriors may become known. We are far from 1793, when France sent her fury heroes to every frontier; sonic to perish on the field, some to die of disease, and others to find a marshal's baton in their ragged knapsacks; these three to die ingloriously on an Alpine glacier. The white bones, so marvellously preserved, have come to light when Savoy is again a department of France. The lost soldiers fell before Napoleon Bonaparte began his great career; the world knows them again when another Napoleon rules over the *grande nation*. Are the people much wiser than they were in 1793?

An enterprising American publisher is about to bring out a volume of nursery literature, in which the stories and rhymes of the "exploded old country" will be adapted to the tastes and understandings of young America. To illustrate this we shall venture on a version, in prose of Humpty Dumpty:—Humpty Dumpty sat on a rail rail, Humpty Dumpty dropped off his perch—ker squash! And all the epiglides and all the liveried menials of an elderly monarchical system was just a one-liners affairs regarded the setting of that unfortunate case on that everlasting rail again!

Moral.—The sleekin bird of freedom who roosts on the zenith, with his head tied up in the star-spangled banner, rather kalkites that monarchy is played out—some!

The NORWEGIAN KITCHEN.—There was a Norwegian kitchen exhibited in Paris this last year which was a curiosity in its way. It was a small box well coated with non-conducting substances, on the principle of a refrigerator, only, whereas the object of a refrigerator is to keep the heat out, that of a Norwegian kitchen is to keep it in. Boil water for five minutes and put it into this box; at the end of many hours it will be found to have lost little of its temperature, and meat immersed in the water will be found in due time perfectly cooked. All this is so well-known that I need not have repeated the facts. But I remember that the Norwegian kitchen has been praised chiefly as a boon to the poor man. He can cook his dinner with his breakfast fire; he need not have the expense of keeping up the fire till dinner time, nor the trouble of tending it. The Norwegian kitchen needs no care. Five hours after the meat has been boxed up in it the dinner is ready. But the same apparatus may equally serve the needs of richer men. The other day, at the govert, we had a hot luncheon out of one—steamed beef and pocket au jus. The beef and the bowl had in the morning been put in a tin with boiling water; the tin was put into the Norwegian box; the box was carried to the covert side. That was all. At luncheon time we had our rich-luncheon hot, and cooked to perfection, —*Ours a Week.*

CASVASSING PRESIDENT JOHNSON AS A SUBSCRIBER.—Miss Anthony, a "strangely d." American lady, who has lately paid a visit to Washington for the purpose of procuring subscribers for a new journal called *The Revolution*, has detailed her adventures at a public meeting in New Jersey. "I lied almost for gotten," she said, "my interview with the President. I waited two hours in the ante-room among the huge, half-dressed, measure-splittous, and terrible fifth of the outer chambers, where the smell of tobacco and whisky was powerful, and I could but mentally picture the geological formation and botanical wealth of the neighbourhood." * * * Not the least interesting feature in the book under review, is the insight it affords into the character of the population in different parts of this vast empire. * * * One of the most interesting chapters is devoted to a sketch of the history and topographical features of Formosa. The vicissitudes of history, the peculiarities of its inhabitants, and the replete mineral wealth of its inhabitants, will be of great service, and to a person of Mr Swainson's taste, must have offered powerful attractions. From his "Notes on Formosa" are derived many of the particulars given in the work under review. * * * Interesting descriptions of the fauna and flora of the island are given, for details of which we refer our readers to the book itself. We have, we believe, said enough to show the scope and character of the work; and must take leave of it for the present, though with the intention of completing our sketch of the information it gives regarding the various treaty ports, on a future occasion. In the meantime, we can assure our readers that no one who takes the trouble to gain a more intimate knowledge of it, will regret the time employed.

From the *London Times*, May 18.

We feel it to be a public duty to take the first opportunity of calling attention to the "Guide Book and Trade-Memoir" just issued for "travelers, merchants, and residents in general," in the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, by Messrs Shortreel & Co., of Hongkong. * * * The order of description of the various places follows their position on, or from the east, as we go northward. In each instance the history, position, means of access, accommodation, foreign residences, public buildings, community, mode and cost of living, climate, associations, amusements, places of interest, native institutions, population, local government, natural history, productions, and statistics of trade are given, along with a miscellaneous detail of facts and incident, in connection with particular localities. So far as we are able to practically test the information given, it is correct. The value of the book is greatly increased by a most copious index, and the work closes with a set of useful appendices. The last of these is the greatest novelty of the work. It consists of a bibliographical index of all formal works published from the earliest date in the English language on China and Japan. Philologists, however, will find the index of great service, as it contains some reliable facts in connection with the vexed question. * * * Such a work as the "Notes" is peculiarly adapted for bringing to light valuable information in respect to this country, and its people, language, and institutions; and we trust it will be warmly supported as it deserves by the numerous rising and energetic men, who are now thanks principally to the philological labours of Mr Secretary Wade, making rapid advance in the acquirement of the languages to say nothing of the devoted missionaries who have already grown grey in their service to the cause to which they have given themselves.

We hope to see this omission repaired in the next edition. With the exception of the comparative thinness of the paper, the getting-up of the work is very creditable to all concerned; and we have sincere pleasure in congratulating the authors and publishers on the considerable merit of their admirable enterprise and performance.

From the *Englishman (Calcutta)* of June 8:—

"The celebrated volumes of the French Abbé Huc on China, and Sir Rutherford Alcock's account of Japan are, no doubt, works of a far higher class and more extensive scope than the one now before us; but for practical utility, for all purposes of locomotion, trading and residence in any of the places coming within its compass, *The Treaty Ports of China and Japan*, by Messrs Mayers, Dennys and

thinking of coming back to the Establishment again." "I heaven forbid!" exclaimed the other, upon which the minister rejoined, "Well, it is seldom you and I agree on such matters, but those are just the very words I used when I heard the report."

These skeletons have been given up by a glacier near Col du Mont. The bodies lay separately and complete as they had been thrust forth by the unceasing motion of the ice torrent. Who were they when in the flesh? Memory is vivid among the sparsely-peopled regions of the High Alps, and the tradition still lingered in the country that, seventy-three years ago, an officer and four men of the French garrison at St. Denis disappeared on the 5th of May, 1793. Sent out to reconnoitre the frontier, they never returned. Some time afterwards the body of the officer, Captain Bernard, was found, but his comrades left no trace—they had died upon the glacier. And here are their skeletons, duly preserved, and faithfully surrendered on the 24th of September, 1867. Perhaps some day their muskets may be found, for the ice preserves what it swallows up, and even the names of the lost warriors may become known. We are far from 1793, when France sent her fury heroes to every frontier; sonic to perish on the field, some to die of disease, and others to find a marshal's baton in their ragged knapsacks; these three to die ingloriously on an Alpine glacier. The white bones, so marvellously preserved, have come to light when Savoy is again a department of France. The lost soldiers fell before Napoleon Bonaparte began his great career; the world knows them again when another Napoleon rules over the *grande nation*. Are the people much wiser than they were in 1793?

Thinking of coming back to the Establishment again." "I heaven forbid!" exclaimed the other, upon which the minister rejoined, "Well, it is seldom you and I agree on such matters, but those are just the very words I used when I heard the report."

These skeletons have been given up by a glacier near Col du Mont. The bodies lay separately and complete as they had been thrust forth by the unceasing motion of the ice torrent. Who were they when in the flesh? Memory is vivid among the sparsely-peopled regions of the High Alps, and the tradition still lingered in the country that, seventy-three years ago, an officer and four men of the French garrison at St. Denis disappeared on the 5th of May, 1793. Sent out to reconnoitre the frontier, they never returned. Some time afterwards the body of the officer, Captain Bernard, was found, but his comrades left no trace—they had died upon the glacier. And here are their skeletons, duly preserved, and faithfully surrendered on the 24th of September, 1867. Perhaps some day their muskets may be found, for the ice preserves what it swallows up, and even the names of the lost warriors may become known. We are far from 1793, when France sent her fury heroes to every frontier; sonic to perish on the field, some to die of disease, and others to find a marshal's baton in their ragged knapsacks; these three to die ingloriously on an Alpine glacier. The white bones, so marvellously preserved, have come to light when Savoy is again a department of France. The lost soldiers fell before Napoleon Bonaparte began his great career; the world knows them again when another Napoleon rules over the *grande nation*. Are the people much wiser than they were in 1793?

Thinking of coming back to the Establishment again." "I heaven forbid!" exclaimed the other, upon which the minister rejoined, "Well, it is seldom you and I agree on such matters, but those are just the very words I used when I heard the report."

These skeletons have been given up by a glacier near Col du Mont. The bodies lay separately and complete as they had been thrust forth by the unceasing motion of the ice torrent. Who were they when in the flesh? Memory is vivid among the sparsely-peopled regions of the High Alps, and the tradition still lingered in the country that, seventy-three years ago, an officer and four men of the French garrison at St. Denis disappeared on the 5th of May, 1793. Sent out to reconnoitre the frontier, they never returned. Some time afterwards the body of the officer, Captain Bernard, was found, but his comrades left no trace—they had died upon the glacier. And here are their skeletons, duly preserved, and faithfully surrendered on the 24th of September, 1867. Perhaps some day their muskets may be found, for the ice preserves what it swallows up, and even the names of the lost warriors may become known. We are far from 1793, when France sent her fury heroes to every frontier; sonic to perish on the field, some to die of disease, and others to find a marshal's baton in their ragged knapsacks; these three to die ingloriously on an Alpine glacier. The white bones, so marvellously preserved, have come to light when Savoy is again a department of France. The lost soldiers fell before Napoleon Bonaparte began his great career; the world knows them again when another Napoleon rules over the *grande nation*. Are the people much wiser than they were in 1793?

Thinking of coming back to the Establishment again." "I heaven forbid!" exclaimed the other, upon which the minister rejoined, "Well, it is seldom you and I agree on such matters, but those are just the very words I used when I heard the report."

These skeletons have been given up by a glacier near Col du Mont. The bodies lay separately and complete as they had been thrust forth by the unceasing motion of the ice torrent. Who were they when in the flesh? Memory is vivid among the sparsely-peopled regions of the High Alps, and the tradition still lingered in the country that, seventy-three years ago, an officer and four men of the French garrison at St. Denis disappeared on the 5th of May, 1793. Sent out to reconnoitre the frontier, they never returned. Some time afterwards the body of the officer, Captain Bernard, was found, but his comrades left no trace—they had died upon the glacier. And here are their skeletons, duly preserved, and faithfully surrendered on the 24th of September, 1867. Perhaps some day their muskets may be found, for the ice preserves what it swallows up, and even the names of the lost warriors may become known. We are far from 1793, when France sent her fury heroes to every frontier; sonic to perish on the field, some to die of disease, and others to find a marshal's baton in their ragged knapsacks; these three to die ingloriously on an Alpine glacier. The white bones, so marvellously preserved, have come to light when Savoy is again a department of France. The lost soldiers fell before Napoleon Bonaparte began his great career; the world knows them again when another Napoleon rules over the *grande nation*. Are the people much wiser than they were in 1793?

Thinking of coming back to the Establishment again." "I heaven forbid!" exclaimed the other, upon which the minister rejoined, "Well, it is seldom you and I agree on such matters, but those are just the very words I used when I heard the report."

These skeletons have been given up by a glacier near Col du Mont. The bodies lay separately and complete as they had been thrust forth by the unceasing motion of the ice torrent. Who were they when in the flesh? Memory is vivid among the sparsely-peopled regions of the High Alps, and the tradition still lingered in the country that, seventy-three years ago, an officer and four men of the French garrison at St. Denis disappeared on the 5th of May, 1793. Sent out to reconnoitre the frontier, they never returned. Some time afterwards the body of the officer, Captain Bernard, was found, but his comrades left no trace—they had died upon the glacier. And here are their skeletons, duly preserved, and faithfully surrendered on the 24th of September, 1867. Perhaps some day their muskets may be found, for the ice preserves what it swallows up, and even the names of the lost warriors may become known. We are far from 1793, when France sent her fury heroes to every frontier; sonic to perish on the field, some to die of disease, and others to find a marshal's baton in their ragged knapsacks; these three to die ingloriously on an Alpine glacier. The white bones, so marvellously preserved, have come to light when Savoy is again a department of France. The lost soldiers fell before Napoleon Bonaparte began his great career; the world knows them again when another Napoleon rules over the *grande nation*. Are the people much wiser than they were in 1793?

Thinking of coming back to the Establishment again." "I heaven forbid!" exclaimed the other, upon which the minister rejoined, "Well, it is seldom you and I agree on such matters, but those are just the very words I used when I heard the report."

These skeletons have been given up by a glacier near Col du Mont. The bodies lay separately and complete as they had been thrust forth by the unceasing motion of the ice torrent. Who were they when in the flesh? Memory is vivid among the sparsely-peopled regions of the High Alps, and the tradition still lingered in the country that, seventy-three years ago, an officer and four men of the French garrison at St. Denis disappeared on the 5th of May, 1793. Sent out to reconnoitre the frontier, they never returned. Some time afterwards the body of the officer, Captain Bernard, was found, but his comrades left no trace—they had died upon the glacier. And here are their skeletons, duly preserved, and faithfully surrendered on the 24th of September, 1867. Perhaps some day their muskets may be found, for the ice preserves what it swallows up, and even the names of the lost warriors may become known. We are far from 1793, when France sent her fury heroes to every frontier; sonic to perish on the field, some to die of disease, and others to find a marshal's baton in their ragged knapsacks; these three to die ingloriously on an Alpine glacier. The white bones, so marvellously preserved, have come to light when Savoy is again a department of France. The lost soldiers fell before Napoleon Bonaparte began his great career; the world knows them again when another Napoleon rules over the *grande nation*. Are the people much wiser than they were in 1793?

Thinking of coming back to the Establishment again." "I heaven forbid!" exclaimed the other, upon which the minister rejoined, "Well, it is seldom you and I agree on such matters, but those are just the very words I used when I heard the report."

These skeletons have been given up by a glacier near Col du Mont. The bodies lay separately and complete as they had been thrust forth by the unceasing motion of the ice torrent. Who were they when in the flesh? Memory is vivid among the sparsely-peopled regions of the High Alps, and the tradition still lingered in the country that, seventy-three years ago, an officer and four men of the French garrison at St. Denis disappeared on the 5th of May, 1793. Sent out to reconnoitre the frontier, they never returned. Some time afterwards the body of the officer, Captain Bernard, was found, but his comrades left no trace—they had died upon the glacier. And here are their skeletons, duly preserved, and faithfully surrendered on the 24th of September, 1867. Perhaps some day their muskets may be found, for the ice preserves what it swallows up, and even the names of the lost warriors may become known. We are far from 1793, when France sent her fury heroes to every frontier; sonic to perish on the field, some to die of disease, and others to find a marshal's baton in their ragged knapsacks; these three to die ingloriously on an Alpine glacier. The white bones, so marvellously preserved, have come to light when Savoy is again a department of France. The lost soldiers fell before Napoleon Bonaparte began his great career; the world knows them again when another Napoleon rules over the *grande nation*. Are the people much wiser than they were in 1793?

Thinking of coming back to the Establishment again." "I heaven forbid!" exclaimed the other, upon which the minister rejoined, "Well, it is seldom you and I agree on such matters, but those are just the very words I used when I heard the report."

These skeletons have been given up by a glacier near Col du Mont. The bodies lay separately and complete as they had been thrust forth by the unceasing motion of the ice torrent. Who were they when in the flesh? Memory is vivid among the sparsely-peopled regions of the High Alps, and the tradition still lingered in the country that, seventy-three years ago, an officer and four men of the French garrison at St. Denis disappeared on the 5th of May, 1793. Sent out to reconnoitre the frontier, they never returned. Some time afterwards the body of the officer, Captain Bernard, was found, but his comrades left no trace—they had died upon the glacier. And here are their skeletons, duly preserved, and faithfully surrendered on the 24th of September, 1867. Perhaps some day their muskets may be found, for the ice preserves what it swallows up, and even the names of the lost warriors may become known. We are far from 1793, when France sent her fury heroes to every frontier; sonic to perish on the field, some to die of disease, and others to find a marshal's baton in their ragged knapsacks; these three to die ingloriously on an Alpine glacier. The white bones, so marvellously preserved, have come to light when Savoy is again a department of France. The lost soldiers fell before Napoleon Bonaparte began his great career; the world knows them again when another Napoleon rules over the *grande nation*. Are the people much wiser than they were in 1793?

Thinking of coming back to the Establishment again." "I heaven forbid!" exclaimed the other, upon which the minister rejoined, "Well, it is seldom you and I agree on such matters, but those are just the very words I used when I heard the report."

</div

Miscellaneous.

**THE
CHINESE COMMERCIAL
GUIDE.**

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L.D.
Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong.

638 pp. DEMY 8VO. WITH APPENDIX.
FIFTH EDITION, 1863.
Price, \$5.

Original Publishing Price, Ten Dollars.

The following is an Abstract of the Contents of this Book:

CHAP. I.—SEC. 1 TO 4.

Four Treaties with China.

- 1.—Treaty with Great Britain—Chinese Text of the same.
- 2.—Treaty with the United States.
- 3.—Treaty with France.
- 4.—Treaty with Russia.

Supplementary Treaty with Russia.

CHAP. II.—SEC. 1 TO 5.

Articles of Trade with China.

- 1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.
- 2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.
- 3.—Rules respecting Trade and Duties—Chinese Text of the same.
- 4.—Description of Articles of Import.
- 5.—Description of Articles of Export.

CHAP. III.—SEC. 1 TO 14.

Foreign Commerce with China.

- 1.—Port of Canton.
- 2.—Port of Chuchau or Swatow.
- 3.—Port of Kunglungh in Hainan.
- 4.—Port of Amoy.
- 5.—Port of Foochow.
- 6.—Port of Taushui and Taiwan in Formosa.
- 7.—Port of Ningpo.
- 8.—Port of Shanghai.
- 9.—Ports on the Yangtze' and Trade in the interior.
- 10.—Port of Tungchau or Chefo.
- 11.—Port of Tientsin.
- 12.—Port of Newchwang or Yangtze'.
- 13.—Colony of Hongkong.
- 14.—Colony of Macao.

CHAP. IV.—SEC. 1 TO 5.

Foreign Commerce with Japan.

- 1.—Intercourse with Japan.
- 2.—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.
- 3.—Ports open to Foreign Commerce—Nagasaki.
- 4.—Kamakura and Hakodadi.
- 5.—Japanese Coins, Weights and Measures.

5.—American Compact with Lewochew.

CHAP. V.—SEC. 1 TO 7.

Moneys, Weights, &c., in China.

- 1.—Chinese Currency.
- 2.—Chinese Numerals.
- 3.—Chinese Commercial Weights.
- 4.—Measures of Capacity.
- 5.—Measures of Length.
- 6.—Chinese Land Measures.
- 7.—Chinese Divisions of Time.

CHAP. VI.—SEC. 1 TO 11.

Western Moneys, Weights, &c.

- 1.—Announced Moneys, &c.
- 2.—Port of Saigon.
- 3.—Treaty with Siam, Tariff, &c., Siamese Moneys, Weights, &c.
- 4.—Netherlands India.
- 5.—Philippine Islands.
- 6.—Sailing Directions for Panay &c.
- 7.—Malayan States—Singapore, &c.
- 8.—Burmese Moneys, Weights, &c.
- 9.—Indian Presidencies—Bengal, Madras, Bombay.
- 10.—Ceylon.
- 11.—English and French Weights, &c.
- 12.—United States of America.

CHAP. VII.—SEC. 1 TO 6.

Table on Prints, Exchanges, &c.

- 1.—Comparison of Prices.
- 2.—Relating to Exchanges.
- 3.—Relating to Time.
- 4.—Comparison of Weights.
- 5.—Measurement of Cargo.
- 6.—Bullion Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coast of China, and for the Japan Islands; also giving the meanings of Chinese Words occurring in Charts and Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Positions of places on the Chinese and Japanese Coasts.

The author in his Preface says:—"The tables in Chap. VII, for estimating prices, measurement of goods, exchanges, &c., have been selected from those constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China. Those for calculating the price of tea in dollars per cent have been copied from the more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The last section of the same chapter, on 'Movements in Bullion,' has been prepared and furnished for the 'Globe' by Patrick R. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia."

"The Appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the 'China Pilot.' With short interruptions, the coast from Singapore to Hakodadi are described in it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of all places that could be ascertained."

Orders may be sent through any of the China Mail Agents, or direct to CHARLES A. SAINT, Late A. Shorthe & Co., China Mail Office, Jan. 6, 1868.

F. S. CLEAVER'S
PHOTOGRAPHER'S SOAP,
entirely and speedily removing the stains
of Silver from hands, &c., without
injury to the skin.

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN A PARTICLE OF
LANTHANUM OR POTASSIUM.

F. S. CLEAVER
is the proprietor of the above in the Photographic
World, Professional and Amateur, being the only
Preparation Extant, which will bring pictures
from themselves, with most desired objects.

He also recommends his Prize Medal Honeycomb
as the only Original and Genuine Plate Honey
Comb, the only article necessary to produce a perfectly
soft brilliant polish.

MILITARY AND NAVAL TOILET SOAPS.

Also every description of Toilet Soap and
Perfumery.

LONDON & PARIS.

11 Specie

Shipping in Harbour.

HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—*W.O.*, from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—*W.*, Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—*EC.*, on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—*E.*, Eastward of the Hospital.—*K.*, on Kowloong side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
1867-68.							
STEAMERS.							
Azof	W. Johnson	Brit. str.	476	March 25	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Banaras	W. McCulloch	Brit. sh.	1491	March 27	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Cataluna	W. Escudilla	Span. str.	361	March 30	Order		
Coula	W. Grange	Brit. str.	555	March 31	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Dupleix	W. Noel	Foh. str.	900	March 30	Messageries Imperiales	S'hai & Y'hama	
Erl King	W. Pinel	Brit. str.	1044	March 29	Aug. Heard & Co	Shanghai	
Fung Shuey	W. Watson	Amer. str.	740	Feb. 4	A. Heard & Co		
Kan Ka Kee	W. Weston	Amer. str.	313	March 24	A. Heard & Co		
Malta	W.	Brit. str.	960	March 21	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Scotia	E. Hamlin	Brit. str.	1260	March 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.	4th, 2 p.m.
SAILING VESSELS.							
Abbott Lawrence	E. Branthill	Amer. ab.	1516	March 12	Messageries Imperiales	Manila	
Adashan	W. Mack	Hamb. bk.	300	March 27	Siemssen & Co		
Adeine	E. Darke	Brit. bg.	280	March 17	Reynvaan Brothers & Co		
Anne	E. Petrie	Brit. sch.	304	March 24	John S. McDonald		
Annetta	W. Hill	Brit. blk.	386	March 21	Aug. Heard & Co		
Belvidere	W. Hower	Amer. ab.	1321	March 20	Captain		
Canton	W. Godt	Prus. bk.	234	March 28	Siemssen & Co	Chefoo	
Carobol	W. McKenzie	Amer. ab.	467	March 25	Russell & Co		
Gary & Jane	W. Jaenson	Hamb. bk.	412	March 27	Bourjan, Hubener & Co	Calao	Early
Catharina	W. Hies	Hamb. bk.	500	March 27	Wm. Pustau & Co	Manila	
Charman	W. Sanders	Brit. bk.	568	March 17	Birley & Co		
Contest	W. Reynaud	Span. ab.	386	March 16	Chinese		
Couper	W. Sparrow	Amer. ab.	1679	March 16	Captain		
Dagmar	W. Bhunstrom	Russ. ab.	800	Feb. 29	Order	Saigon	
Dayspring	E. Middleton	Brit. blk.	393	March 19	A. Hogg	Saigon	
Eliza	W. Sedgley	Brit. ab.	1378	March 1	Olyphant & Co	San Francisco	Early
Everest	W. Clarke	Brit. ab.	571	March 28	Gilman & Co		
Falcon	W. Gurn	Brit. sh.	794	March 31	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Glenlee	W. Burkitt	Russ. ab.	635	January 3	Landstein & Co	B'ay	
Golden Fleece	W. Gall	Brit. ab.	350	March 16	Chinese		
Honrietta	E. Allen	Brit. bk.	181	March 30	J. S. Hook, Son & Co		
Jeanne Alice	W. Moutier	Foh. ab.	1209	March 11	Order		
John L. Dimock	W. Wanchall	Brit. ab.	1047	March 20	Captain		
John Norman	E. Gardiner	Brit. ab.	513	March 18	A. Heard & Co		
Liguria	W. Fassa	Ital. ab.	843	Dec. 1	Reynvaan, Brothers & Co	cisco	Immediate
Maria Louisa	W. Arrestris	Span. ab.	360	March 11	A. Heard & Co		
Maria Morton	W. Marcelli	Foh. ab.	401	March 31	Reynvaan Brothers & Co		
Marie Therese	W. Bonesson	Foh. ab.	502	Dec. 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Mirage	W. Ruan	Brit. ab.	718	March 29	Q. Acheong		
Navarino	W. Wettnog	Brit. blk.	408	March 21	Smith, Archer & Co		
Nepitano	W. Renteria	Span. bg.	234	March 31	Order		
Neville	K. Jackson	Brit. ab.	715	Feb. 16	Turner & Co		
Race Horse	W. Kruse	Siam. ab.	387	March 28	Chinese		
Resolute	W. Enziere	Siam. ab.	856	January 1	Chinese		
Salacia	W. Steward	Brit. bk.	424	March 30	Gilman & Co		
Santa Anna	W. Gavito	Span. bk.	402	March 24	Remedios & Co		
Seimara's Bride	W. Roth	Siam. bk.	314	March 17	Chinese		
Spitfire	W. Mills	Brit. sh.	440	March 22	John Bund & Co		
Sultan	W. Howard	Brit. bk.	399	Feb. 8	Order		
Sumatra	E. Kinsman	Amer. ab.	1073	July 29	A. Heard & Co		
Thetis	K. Deltermann	Olden. bg.	240	March 4	Landstein & Co	Nagasaki	Immediate
Vesta	W. Tetens	Hamb. bg.	240	March 11	Siemssen & Co	Pelew Islands	
Wilhelm	W. Ulrich	Brem. bk.	266	March 29	Melchers & Co		
Willy	W. C. Rohkar	Brem. coh.	270	March 23	Chinese		
WHAMPoa.							
Caroline	Paulsen	Prus. ab.	260	October 28	Bourjan, Hubener & Co	Bangkok	
Catharina	Drescher	Dan. bk.	321	Sept. 29	Bourjan, Hubener & Co	Saigon	Immediate
Chaze	Shaw	Brit. sh.	650	Feb. 21	Deacon & Co	London	
Condor	Schmidt	Prus. bg.	244	March 27	Siemssen & Co	Ningpo	
Johanna Mathilde	Hahn	Hamb. bk.	414	March 27	Siemssen & Co	New York	Early
Mathilde	Jacobsen	Prus. bg.	300	March 16	Olyphant & Co		
Mercantiman	Mourelan	Brit. ab.	1018	March 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Orissa	Hall	Brit. ab.	1698	March 24	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Vision	Cummins	Brit. bg.	149	March 28	Bosman & Co		
SHANGHAI.							
Merchant Sailing Vessels, from or for European, Australian and American Ports, in Harbour on March 18.							
Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Adeline	Dennett	Brit. sh.	730	March 17	Cardiff		
Alice Annie	Kirby	Brit. bk.	300	January 9	Bio de Janeiro		
Andreas	Krabb	Dub. ab.	832	Feb. 13	Cardiff		
Andrew Jackson	MacCollum	Amer. ab.	1253	Feb. 27	Newport		
Aurora Australis	Fold	Brit. bk.	506	March 4	London		
F. Rock	Denker	Brem. bk.	649	Feb. 16	Cardiff		
Gen. Havelock	Cawse	Brit. bk.	351	March 4	London		
Hopo	Hunderson	Brit. bk.	483	March 16	Shields		
Isabella Ridley	Watson	Brit. bk.	516	March 5	Cardiff		
Layard	Watson	Brit. bg.	175	March 16	Newcastle, N.S.W.		
Leander	Petterick	Brit. ab.	882	March 12	London		
Magellan	Crosbie	Brit. ab.	613	Feb. 24	Liverpool		
M. W. Soss	Arentzen	Dan. bk.	304	March 14	Sydney		
Neptune	Schiffold	Brit. ab.	928	March 7	Newcastle, N.S.W.		
Pallas	Wulff	Hamb. ab.	470	March 8	Hamburg		
Princess of Wales	Slipperd	Brit. ab.	996	Feb. 21	Newport		
Tavistock	Tate	Brit. ab.	532	January 2	Shields	New York	
Tientain	Jurman	Brit. bk.	254	March 3	Newcastle, N.S.W.		
White Adder	Moore	Brit. ab.	915	March 11	London		
VESSELS LOADING.							
Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.			Consignees.	Intended Despatch.	
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.							
NINGPO	J. Mathilde*	Pr. bk.			Siemssen & Co		
CHEFOO	Canton	Pr. bk.			Siemssen & Co		
NAGASAKI	Theba	Old. bg.			Landstein & Co		
OTHER PORTS.							
LONDON	Cha-aze*	Br. ab.			Deacon & Co		
NEW YORK	Mathilde*	Pr. bg.			Olyphant & Co		
SAN FRANCISCO	Liguria	Ita. sh.			Reynvaan Bros. & Co		
Do.	Cowper	Am. sh.			Captain		
Do.	Eliza	Br. sh.			Olyphant & Co		
SINGAPORE, &c.	Scotia	Br. str.			Jardine, M. & Co		
SINGAPORE & BOMBAY	Glenlee	Ru. sh.			Landstein & Co		
CALLAO	Cary & Jane	Ru. sh.			Surjan Hubener & Co		
Do.	Dayspring	Ru. sh.			Order		
MANILA	Do.	Br. bk.			A. Hogg		
Do.	Maria Louisa	Sp. bk.			Aug. Heard & Co		
SURINAM	Do.	Fr. bk.			Kirby		
PELVE ISLANDS	Vesta	Fr. bg.			Carlowitz & Co		
PORTLAND	Jeanne Alice	Fr. sh.					